

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## STEAMERS AND PIERS.



HUMAN reason, in its full pride, is often sternly rebuked by the fatality of human accident. The casualties of life, and the modes in which they occur, so often prove that our reason and foresight are made so little use of, that there seems but slender cause for arrogance, and much, very much, for humility. If reason, the power of thought and reflection, were given to man for any purpose, it surely was for that of preserving his life; yet the hunted herd that rushes blindly over the precipice is not more heedless of consequences than are vast numbers of human beings, who, having reason, seem deprived of the faculty of using it.

The public has been this week startled by the occurrence of one of those events which, happening, as they generally do, in the midst of some exciting cause that congregates numbers to one spot, none think danger possible, till some unforeseen, but not unlikely accident, converts a gay and laughing scene into one of shrieking and dismay—of a convulsive struggle with each other, and with the elements for life, terminated by the silence of death that closes over the victims, and the frantic grief of the survivors.

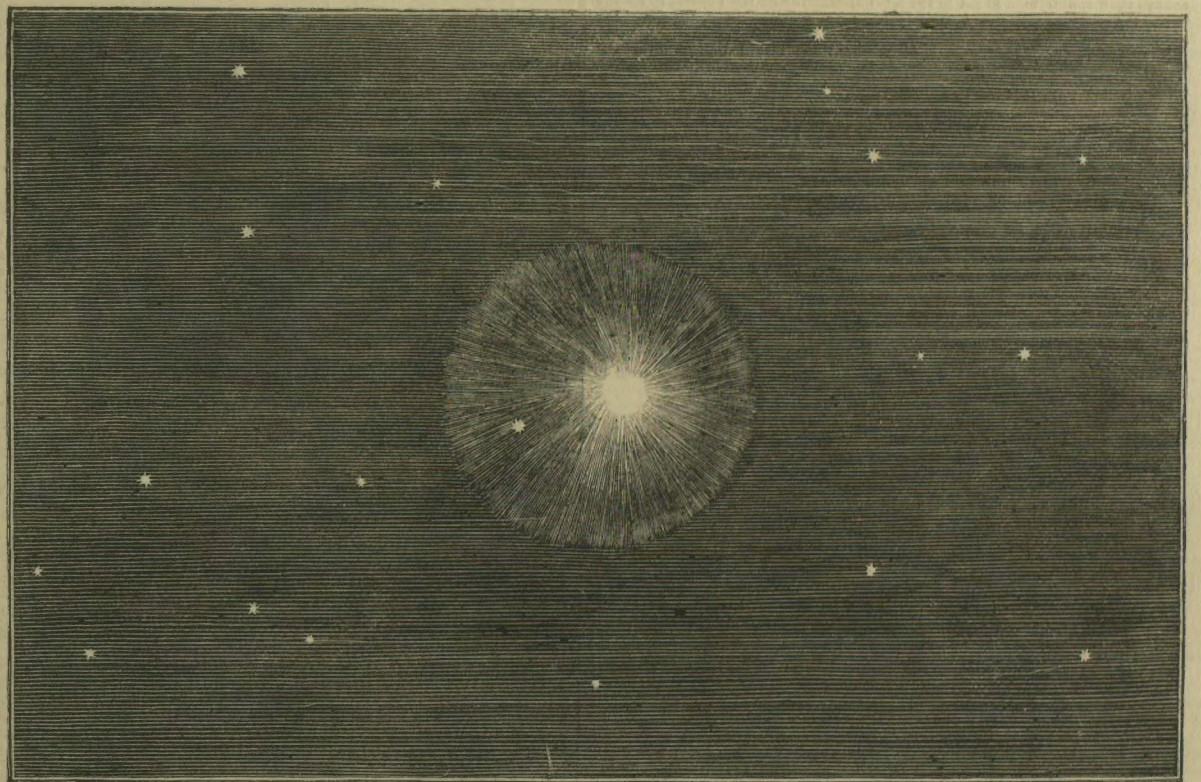
Such, or nearly such, was the scene that occurred at Blackfriars-bridge on Monday last.

There is a superstition connected with some of the rivers of Europe that the spirit of their waters requires each year a certain number of victims, and he seldom fails in receiving his tribute. It is a fanciful way of accounting for those casualties of which all rivers that flow past great cities are fertile. But there is, probably, no river in which so many human lives are annually lost as the Thames. This arises from the immense population on its banks—its large amount of water-borne traffic—and, added to this, a love of boating and regattas unknown to any other people, except, perhaps, the Venetians. Under such circumstances, it might be thought that the authorities would take some care of that part of the public that never take any of themselves. But the river is altogether destitute of a police to regulate the passenger traffic of its surface. Some order is enforced on the larger vessels that moor in the tiers, but the "silent highway" may be used as the providers of water conveyance choose; they may overcrowd their vessels from cupidity, or they may run down each other from carelessness—there is little or no check upon them. On land, where the number of loaded and crowded vehicles can at worst only cause a stoppage, there are street-keepers and constables to insist on order and careful driving, and carriages and omnibuses are limited in their burdens to the safety point. On the water, where a collision, or over-crowding, might be the death of hundreds, every master of a steamer appears to be a law unto himself; and the too natural desire to gain as much as possible, being stimulated by opposition, the consequence is what may be seen any fine Sunday or holiday at any of the landing-places, and what, to those who are in the slightest degree acquainted with the laws that govern floating bodies, and with what a mass of human beings will do in a moment of panic, is almost a melancholy sight. Forgetting that "ships are but boards, sailors are but men," and that, consequently, the former may be rotten and the latter careless or incapable, or both, people rush by hundreds into a boat that with half the number would be loaded to the verge of safety, and they steam away with a happy indifference which might be mistaken for courage, by a spectator who did not know that is is nothing more than utter ignorance of their own danger. The slightest accident to the vessel or her machinery, the least panic, would in such a crowd be fatal, for the greater mass in a moment of terror would lose all self-command, and the exertions of the few who could keep their presence of mind would be unavailing. What the result might be is terrible to contemplate.

We dwell on this total want of caution in the public themselves, in order more strongly to point out the necessity of some regulations for ensuring their safety. We are no advocates for the continual interference of the authorities with the affairs of daily life,

according to the continental system, which does every man's business for him better than he could do it himself. But there is a mean in all things, and the total neglect we witness here is as blameable as the excess of supervision. In no respect is this neglect more apparent than in the state of the different piers and landing-places along the river. They are rickety structures, made of old worn out coal barges, chained together, or connected by planking, which may or may not be trustworthy. The recent appalling accident seems to have arisen from the snapping of the timbers of one of these platforms, over-crowded with people, who were suffered to go upon it by a culpable neglect. The whole of the piers on the river are bad and faulty, and as unsightly in appearance as they are dangerous in use. Surely it would be easy to construct them so as to be at once safe and elegant, and without making them what they are at present—obstructions to the navigation of the river. Nothing can be better adapted to the formation of these piers than the suspension principle, so easily applied, and, when properly constructed, so safe, with the additional advantage of allowing a free

tide-way beneath. The Cadogan-pier, at Chelsea, is an example of what might be done elsewhere. It is inconceivable that the Court of Conservancy, entrusted with the guardianship of the river against obstructions and encroachments, should have so long tolerated these crazy fabrics. To their neglect may be attributed the loss of seven or eight lives now, and more hereafter when the impression produced by this catastrophe shall have worn off. It has been stated that the Court was about to take some steps in the matter; it is even said that this pier was one of those about to be "presented" as unsafe. We hope the late event will quicken the pace of this body, seeing the fatal result of its dilatoriness. If they make a vigorous strike now, they will be seconded by public opinion, and the banks of the river may present landing places that will no longer be at once unsightly and unsafe, and on any public occasion or spectacle on the river, inviting the crowd to press upon them to betray them to a sudden death. Those who profit by the conveyance of passengers on the river should be compelled to consult the public safety a little more, even though it should cause their returns to be a little less.



THE NEW COMET. DRAWN AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

## ADDRESS TO THE COMET.

*Celivage flamme.*

Art thou the same mysterious traveller,  
That in our last bright circuit of the sun  
Paid visit to our gaze,  
And woke up mixt surprise—  
Filling the many with an awful dread,  
The few with deep delight?

Art thou the same return'd with reinforce  
Of heav'nly ammunition—Light and Heat,  
Which in thy last campaign  
'Gainst other worlds was spent  
Ere thou had'st meditated war on us?  
Hast thou been back to where

The storehouse of the thunderbolt is kept,  
And steep'd thy long hair in the lightning stream  
That 'round it ever flows,  
Keeping it prisoner there  
Till the destroying angel lifts the sluice  
To pour both on some world?

Or art thou on a kindly mission sent?—  
Or on thy own research a wand'ring orb  
Curious to see in which  
Of all the breathing stars  
The happiest Eden was by folly lost?  
If so—come not to us!

Thou'lt find no remnants of that blissful place  
Where we imagine our first kindred dwelt—  
Dreary and desolate  
Is all around it now!—  
Turn—turn away and give us not the fear  
Of thy consuming touch!

A beautiful comet has recently appeared in our northern heavens, but whether it be a new one—that is, one that has previously escaped the observation of astronomers—can only be determined by further observations on its orbit. Since its first discovery in this country, it has passed  $\phi$  Bootis,  $\mu$  Corona Borealis, and on the night of July 23, when our drawing was made, it was not far from  $\mu$  Bootis. Its daily change in R. A. =  $-4^m. 30s.$ ; ditto in N. E. D. =  $+44m.$  In its course towards the sun, it is rapidly approaching the earth, a circumstance which has caused timid and visionary people some alarm. The fever of apprehension is not, however, so great as that which disturbed the Parisian population in 1773, when a similar phenomenon occurred. On that occasion, many persons are said to have died of fright; while numbers prepared for the worst by purchasing—what were offered at high premiums—places in paradise. To relieve the fear of such a catastrophe, we may inform the public of the result of some very curious and elaborate calculations made by Arago to show the extremely small probability of a contact between ourselves and any comet whatever. "Let us suppose," says that great man, "a comet, of which we only know that at its perihelion it is nearer the sun than we are, and that its diameter is one-fourth of that of the earth, the calculation of probabilities shows that of 281,000,000 of chances, there is only one unfavourable, there exists but one which can produce a collision between the two bodies. As for the *nebulousity*, in its most general dimensions, the unfavourable chances will be from ten to twenty in the same number of two hundred and eighty one millions. Admitting then, for a moment, that the comets which may strike the earth with their nuclei, would annihilate the whole human race, then the danger of death to each individual, resulting from the appearance of an *unknown* comet, would be exactly equal to the risk he would run if in an urn there was only one single white ball, of a total number of 281,000,000 balls, and that his condemnation to death would be the inevitable consequence of the white ball being produced at the first drawing."

The comet is of a bright white colour, with its tail turned from the earth. Stars of small magnitude are seen through its body. At present, it is only visible with a telescope; but in a few nights it is expected to be seen with the naked eye. Its luminosity is so intense that it has been easily detected during the bright sunsets of the past week.

We are indebted to the Astronomer Royal, for permitting our artist to make the drawing from which our cut is engraved.

W.

S. S.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The Paris papers are, of course, much occupied with the progress of the expedition against Morocco, but no news of consequence has transpired.

Accounts have been received from Algiers to the 16th by the Ville de Bordeaux steamer, which arrived at Marseilles on the 18th. At the time when she left Algiers it was not known that the Prince de Joinville, with his fleet, had left Oran for Tangiers. It was said in Algiers that Marshal Bugeaud intended to follow up his attacks upon the Moors by more decisive measures. It was also reported in Algiers, in opposition to the general opinion as to the Emperor of Morocco's pacific dispositions towards France, that after the affair of the 15th the Moors were supplied with troops from Fez.

There has been another accident on the Versailles Railway (left bank), but fortunately it was not attended, like the last, with fatal consequences. At Meudon, a train coming from Versailles, was in the act of stopping, when it came in contact with another train which was standing at the station and ready to start. It is supposed the person in charge of the engine neglected to turn the steam off in time. The stoker, and another person, had legs fractured, and one or two others were slightly injured. It being the day of the Meudon fête, when a vast number of the Paris populace were assembled, the affair created great alarm.

The Chamber of Peers has adopted without any amendment the bill for authorising the construction of a railroad from Paris to the Belgian frontier, and to the British channel, and has also agreed to the bill for the railway from Paris to Rennes. The section from Paris to Amiens will be ready to receive the rails towards the end of the year.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Budget of Receipts was voted by a majority of 209 against 39. The Chamber also adopted an important amendment of M. Salvandy, who had proposed that the University tax, which produces annually about 1,600,000*fr.*, should cease to be levied after the 1st of January, 1845. Another amendment, equally important, moved by M. Garnier Pages, was also carried with the approbation of the Minister of Finance. It was to the following effect:—

"The portion not yet issued of the loan of 450,000,000*fr.*, which the Minister of Finance has been authorised to negotiate with publicity and competition by the 35th article of the law of June 25, 1841, may be equally negotiated by him, for the entire or any portion, by means of a public subscription, of which the mode and conditions shall be fixed by Royal ordinance."

It appears that the French Government have not yet determined to negotiate the loan of 300,000,000*fr.* which was authorised in 1842.

The *Toulonnais* of the 18th inst. contains the following list of the French vessels of war now concentrated on the African coast—The ships of the line *Suffren*, bearing the flag of Admiral de Joinville, *Jemmapes*, and *Triton*; the frigate *Belle Poule*; the steam frigates *Labrador*, *Amédée*, and *Orénoque*; the steam-corvettes *Pluton*, *Gassendi*, *Volce*, and *Cuvier*; the steamers of lesser power *Phare*, *Castor*, *Cocyte*, *Etna*, *Tartare*, *Euphrate*, *Sphinx*, *Chimère*, *Rubis*, *Var*, and *Gregois*; and the lighters *Aube*, *Provencale*, and *Perdrix*.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the manufacture and consumption of beet root sugar down to the close of June last; from which it appears that on the 1st of July there were 325 manufactories in operation, or 59 less than at the corresponding period of 1843. The entire quantity of sugar manufactured in 1844 was 28,104,523 kilogrammes, and that lying over since last year, 3,871,314, making in all 31,975,837 kilogrammes; the quantity sold for consumption was 28,993,218, leaving on hand at the end of June, 2,979,619 kilogrammes. The duties levied thereon amounted to 4,869,890*fr.*

## SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid state that the threatened expedition against Morocco was still in the contemplation of Ministers, but the well-informed portion of the public did not consider it as likely to proceed.

The late executions in Aragon had caused a very painful sensation in that capital. The province of Almeida had been likewise declared in a state of siege, in consequence of symptoms of disaffection manifested in different localities. Some other executions of an equally atrocious character had taken place at Caspe. The following account is given of it, in a letter from Caspe, dated the 9th inst.:—"Yesterday morning," it says, "a detachment of twenty infantry and nine cavalry arrived here from Alcaniz. The three unhappy Carlists were removed from their dungeons and enjoined to confess, and at twelve o'clock they were shot. The judge opposed, by every legal means, so flagrant an injustice: but what can the tribunals do in presence of bayonets? One of the three sufferers, Pajares, died without confession, and Christian burial was denied to his remains."

M. Viluma was to resume the post of Ambassador in London, and Count de Colombari had been appointed Chargé d'Affaires in Brussels. A letter from Gibraltar, of the 5th, mentions that the steamer *Vesuvius*, which sailed on the 26th ult., from Mogadore, with Mr. Hay, Consul-General of England at Tangier, had returned to Gibraltar. The Consul was to proceed from Mogadore to the residence of the Emperor, and there was every reason to hope that his mission would be successful. According to that letter, the Moors of Fez had resolved to avenge their countrymen killed in the late encounters with the French, by setting fire to the quarter inhabited by the Israelites; but Sidi Mahomed, the son of the Emperor, had opposed their project.

The *Posdata* quotes a letter from Algeiras of the 12th, announcing that the French squadron reached that harbour on the morning of the 11th. The Prince de Joinville had immediately gone ashore, and had an interview with the General in command of the place. After his return on board the *Suffren*, a deputation of the authorities waited upon him to congratulate him on his arrival, and offer him the use of an apartment which the Ayuntamiento had fitted up for his reception. The Prince politely declined the offer, and even requested that no honours should be paid to him when he visited their town, which he purposed often doing during his stay in their harbour. The next day the Prince, dressed in plain clothes, landed with a number of officers of his staff, and rode out to examine the adjoining coast, on which he intended, the next morning, to effect a landing from the ships, to train his crews to that exercise.

## HANOVER.

A letter from Hanover of the 16th inst. has the following:—"We were alarmed yesterday by a report that the town of Gelas was almost entirely burnt to the ground. To-day, however, we learn that there has been a great fire, which destroyed a church, with a celebrated organ, and ten houses. It is stated, that to the indefatigable and judicious exertions of the military in directing the fire-engines, may be ascribed the preservation of the remainder of the town, the wind being very stormy, and the roofs of the adjoining houses being often in great danger."

## PORTUGAL.

We have letters from Lisbon to the 17th inst., but they are utterly destitute of political news. The financial difficulties of the Portuguese Government are on the increase. An attempt had been made to negotiate a loan with the Lisbon bank, but it had failed. The consequence is, that Government is compelled to dis honour bills for very petty sums. Some have been protested for the sum of £120, others have been renewed at a very extravagant interest.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

**ACTIONS FOR GAMING DISCONTINUANCE BILL.**—Mr. Russell, the solicitor, was again examined in reference to the thirty-four *qui tam* actions commenced by him. A question was put to him, which he declined to answer, as to the parties connected with the proceedings who advanced the money. This he declined to answer on the ground that it involved a privileged communication to him in his character of attorney.—The Earl of RADNOR passed a censure on the committee appointed to inquire into the gaming laws, who, he said, wished to fish out facts unfairly. He objected to the course of examination adopted by Lord Brougham.—Lord Brougham defended it.—A controversy of rather a personal character arose, in the course of which the Duke of RICHMOND said that Earl Radnor had taken advantage of the proceedings out-of-doors, and had adopted the clap-net for the purpose of representing that the object of the bill was only to protect some of their own friends. The noble duke denied that the committee had any unfair feeling.—The Earl of EGLINTON also defended the committee.—Earl Radnor explained.—It was decided that the witness was right in his view, and the question was withdrawn.—The bill passed through committee.

The Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time, as was the Charitable Trusts Bill. The latter, however, excited some opposition from the Bishop of London.

The Charitable Bequests (Ireland) Bill, and the Art-Unions Bill, were read a third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The house assembled at twelve o'clock. **THE EXPLOSION OFF BRIGHTON.**—In answer to a question from Captain PEACHELL, Sir R. PEEL said that the Government had nothing to do with the experiment made by Captain Warner, and had received no report of the proceedings.—Captain PLUMBRIDGE also put some questions to Lord INGESTRE, which that noble lord answered, by reading a certificate, signed by himself, and Captains Dickinson and Henderson, (given in page 54.)

**JOINT STOCK BANKS REGULATION BILL.**—In Committee on the Joint Stock Banks Regulation Bill, Sir W. CLAY moved a clause, removing the principle of unlimited liability of shareholders in joint stock banks, and rendering them liable only for the amount of their shares. The clause, however, was negatived, on a division.

**RAILWAYS BILL.**—Mr. GLADSTONE explained the alterations made by the Government in the bill; the chief of which appear, from his statement, to be as follows:—Mr. Gladstone said there was a material relaxation in the term of the option of revision or purchase—that was, that the right of purchase should not accrue until after twenty-one years, instead of fifteen years, after the passing of the Act of Incorporation, as originally intended. Another change was, that the right of revision, being once exercised, should not be again exercised within the further term of twenty-one years. The bill, in its amended state, provided that when a railway should be purchased, it should be taken at the value at which it might be estimated at the time of the purchase. He thought that an improvement in the bill. Then, again, it was provided that, if the railway, at the expiration of twenty-one years, should be making more than ten per cent., the transfer should be effected by the payment of twenty-five years' purchase.—On clause 6 an amendment was proposed by Mr. Thornely, having for its object to provide third class trains on Sundays, as well as first and second class. The Government opposed this amendment; but, on a division, it was carried by a majority of 32.—Other amendments were proposed, and some divisions took place, but none of them were carried, and the bill passed through committee.

In answer to a question from Captain Polhill, Sir J. GRAHAM said he had advised her Majesty to grant mercy to Dalmás; but he declined to state the grounds on which he had made the recommendation.

**FRANCE AND MOROCCO.**—Mr. SHEIL called the attention of the house to the present state of the relations between France and Morocco. He did not persist in the motion of which he gave notice on Friday last, and which Sir R. Peel characterized as the most extraordinary one he had ever heard, but merely moved for a return of the amount of the British force in the Mediterranean on the 1st July, 1844, and a copy of an ordonnance of the French Government, imposing new duties on foreign vessels entering the port of Algiers. Mr. Sheil introduced the subject by referring to the various communications which have taken place between France and England respecting the occupation of Algiers, and remarked that the occupation of the colony involved important circumstances connected with the commerce of this country. He read documents to show that much injury had been done to our trade by the tariff in operation in that part of Africa. Mr. Sheil then alluded to the dispute between France and Morocco, and insisted that our Government had not taken steps to provide a sufficient force in the Mediterranean to meet any emergency. In urging this, however, Mr. Sheil disclaimed the idea of saying any thing offensive towards the French. He greatly admired the French people: they were a noble people, and the Minister of the French Government stood pre-eminently great in intellectual stature; he was a great statesman—a great thinker—a great minister—a great writer—but, what was better, he was a good and honourable man. (Cheers.) The King of the French, since he had been placed upon the throne, had displayed that jewel which was stated to be rare, and which was finer than any which he carried in his crown. (Cheers.) His noble friend (Lord Palmerston) was charged with having alienated France: at all events he did not lower England (cheers from the Opposition); and he owned that he had been at a loss to discover any practical fruits from the amity which was stated to subsist between the two cabinets. He saw many professions of diplomatic endearment exchanged between the Cabinets of France and England; but he was at a loss to discover what England got. (Hear.)—Sir R. PEEL said that the Government were occupied in doing what they could to prevent any hostile collision between France and Morocco, that either might be injurious to the integrity or independence of Morocco, or compromise the commercial or political interests of this country. He acquiesced Mr. Sheil of any intention to cause animosities between this country and France; but said if that had been his intention, he could hardly have taken any course more calculated to ensure it. Sir R. Peel then went over the circumstances connected with the occupation of Algiers by the French, remarking *en passant* that the Whig Government had never taken any steps on the subject. On the subject of the tariff he said he regretted that France had imposed it, but that was a totally different question from the question of right.—Sir R. Peel denied the alleged insufficiency of the British navy, and repeated what he had lately said, that this country was now in a situation for making, within a very short time, if it should be necessary, a naval demonstration worthy of her character. All that the Government had thought it requisite to do with respect to the African question, was to ask for a disclaimer from France of any intention to extend her territories in the direction of Tunis or of Morocco, and that disclaimer France had given. The right hon. baronet opposed the motion, on the ground that it would have an injurious effect.—Lord J. RUSSELL concurred with Mr. Sheil in thinking that Government had not paid sufficient attention to the state of the navy.—In the course of a long discussion that ensued, Sir C. NAPIER gave a similar opinion to that of Lord John Russell, and also censured the Government for not sufficiently equipping the navy. He said he hoped that the right hon. baronet, who, he was afraid, allowed obstinacy to prevail over his mind (a laugh), would alter his determination, and come down to Parliament and ask for more men, and he thought that his hon. friend the member for Montrose (Mr. Hume) would be one of the first to vote with the right hon. baronet for the increase when he saw that this country would be placed in an improper position without it.—Sir G. COCKBURN defended the policy of the Admiralty, and said they could send out ships with quite sufficient rapidity for any emergency that was likely to occur.—Lord PALMERSTON considered the existence of the war party in France as an additional reason for entering into discussions, which would show the force and the resolution of this country. He stated the substance of some correspondence which had passed upon the subject of Algiers between the Duke of Wellington's Ministry, in 1830, and the Government of France; and defended the course taken by the subsequent Ministry in leaving the subject undisturbed. He blamed the present Government for the insufficiency of their naval force. He believed that the best economy was to be well prepared with the means of naval defence.—The motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. HUME brought on the motion, upon which the house had been counted out a few nights before, for an address to the Crown praying Her Majesty to remodel the Royal Academy, with a view of rendering it more conducive to the advancement of the fine arts. In the course of his speech, Mr. Hume spoke of the Royal Academy and the President in very uncomplimentary terms.—Sir R. PEEL observed that the hon. member had now substituted the word "impudence" in speaking of the members of the Royal Academy, for the term "audacity," which he had at first used. He would not, however, quarrel with the hon. gentleman, considering him to be a good judge as to how far impudence might be carried with impunity. (A laugh.)—Mr. HUME said that if he had not had the impudence of the devil he would never have done any good in that house. (A laugh.) As to the taunt which the right hon. baronet had thrown out respecting his impudence, it was quite thrown away upon him, for he should go on as he had always done, performing his duty to the public. (Hear.)

The Municipal Corporation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house sat till nearly two o'clock in the morning.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The house sat but a very short time, and a few bills were advanced a stage.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The house assembled at twelve o'clock, and devoted the morning sitting to the Joint Stock Banks Bill and the Joint Stock Regulations Bill. In the evening Lord ASHLEY moved for an address to the Crown praying her Majesty to take into consideration the report of the Commissioners of Lunacy. Lord Ashley cited many passages of the report to prove the wretched condition of pauper lunatics and the inadequacy of the present means of providing for them.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM admitted the existence of the evil, but requested the withdrawal of the motion, as the Government intended at some future period to take measures to ensure better provision both for pauper and criminal lunatics. Lord Ashley therefore withdrew the motion.

On the motion of Dr. BOWRING, a resolution was carried, recommending a further relaxation of the quarantine laws.

Mr. ROSS then moved an address to the Crown, praying of her Majesty to remove from the Commission of the Peace, Mr. O. Driscoll, labour whose case a long discussion took place in the House of Lords last week.—Lord ELIOT and Sir J. GRAHAM both opposed the motion, and on a division, Mr. ROSS's motion was negatived by 92 to 59.

Leave was given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring in the Appropriation Bill, the sure forerunner of the close of the session.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house met at twelve o'clock in the day, and disposed of several bills. Upon the suggestion of Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. FITZROY KELLY withdrew his Bill giving an appeal in criminal cases, the Government having undertaken to pay attention to the subject next session.

The Poor Law Amendment Bill was then discussed. On the question of bringing up the Report, Mr. BORTHWICK moved the addition of four clauses, introducing the principles that people standing in the relation of man and wife, and in that of parent and child, should not be separated; and that persons who had fallen into poverty from temporary infirmity or insufficiency of employment, or whose destitution had arisen from circumstances over which they had no control, should be entitled to out-door relief.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM opposed the clauses, on the ground that they were contrary to the principle of the legislation on the Poor Law which had prevailed for the last three centuries. On a division the first clause was negatived by 82 to 19, and Mr. BORTHWICK did not divide the house on the others. The further consideration of the Report was postponed.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house sat till one o'clock, but nothing of importance occurred.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The County Coroners Bill was read a third time and passed.

**ACTIONS FOR GAMING SUSPENSION BILL.**—The Marquis of NORMANBY, in the absence of the Duke of Richmond, moved the third reading of the Actions for Gaming at Horse Races Bill.—The Earl of RADNOR opposed the motion. He contended that the defendants in these actions had no claim for the protection or the interference of the Parliament.—The Earl of STRADBROKE and Lord FOLLY supported the bill.—After a few words from the Marquis of NORMANBY, in reply, the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, pursuant to notice, laid on the table the latest instructions given to the naval officers engaged in the suppression of the slave trade. The following bills were then severally read a third time: the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill, the Parish Constables Bill, Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, Soap Allowances Bill.

On the question of receiving the Report on the Insolvent Debtors' Bill a long debate took place, some portions of which were of an angry and personal description: Lord COTTENHAM complaining of the manner in which his bill had been treated by the committee. Several noble lords joined in the debate, and the Lord CHANCELLOR having replied in defence of himself and the committee, the Report was received, and their lordships adjourned at half-past eleven.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

There was again a morning sitting, and the discussion of the Poor Law Amendment Bill was continued. Several amendments were proposed and rejected. Colonel SIBTHORP moved a clause, having for its object to abolish the Poor Law Commission, and to vest the management of the poor in local Boards of Guardians.—Sir J. GRAHAM resisted the clause, on the ground that it would be equivalent to the abolition of the present Poor Laws. He said the Commissioners had his entire confidence. On a division the numbers were, for Colonel SIBTHORP's clause 8, against it, 81, majority against it, 73. Various other clauses were discussed, and the further consideration of the Report was postponed till a later hour.

Archbutt's Divorce Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house next went into Committee on the Controverted Elections Bill, and having passed the measure through this stage, resumed the discussion on the report of the Poor-law Amendment Bill, which was disposed of with the exception of some few amendments, which stood over till the next day.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in disposing of the business on the paper, most of which consisted of bills that stood for the third reading. Nothing of importance occurred in the discussions, and the house adjourned at half-past twelve.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

Lord BRAMMONT gave notice that on Monday next he should move that the report on the Catholic Penalties Abolition Bill be brought up, and that the Bill be re-committed.

After an ineffectual opposition on the part of the Earl of RODEN, the *Illegal Processions* (Ireland) Bill went through committee.

The house was occupied for some time with a motion of the Marquis of NORMANBY, for an address to the Crown on the subject of drainage, with a view to improve the health of the lower classes.—The motion was negatived, but the Duke of BUCKINGHAM stated that the subject would be brought before Parliament next session.—The house adjourned at nine o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The house met again at twelve o'clock at noon.

The report on the Controverted Elections Bill was brought up, and the bill was ordered for a third reading on Monday.

The house went into committee on the Savings Banks Bill. Various clauses were discussed, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

**NEW WRIT.**—A new writ was ordered for Cirencester, in the room of T. W. C. Maister, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

**POOR-LAW AMENDMENT BILL.**—On the question that this bill be read a third time, a desultory conversation took place, in which Col. Sibthorp, Mr. B. Cochrane, Mr. Hume, Mr. Hardy, Mr. P. Borthwick, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Escott, Capt. Pecheil, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Barnard took part. No opposition was manifested to the third reading.—Sir J. GRAHAM briefly replied. He expressed his conviction that the bill was an improvement of the existing law, and contended that there had been no departure from the principle of it. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The house then disposed of various orders of the day. The Joint Stock Banks Regulation Bill, and the Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland) Bill, were read a third time and passed.—The house adjourned at nine o'clock.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—The announcement for Thursday is extraordinary. Popular as the *beneficent*, Mdle. Cerito, deservedly is, and her name would be alone sufficient to attract a multitude of warm admirers; still the brilliancy and variety of performances must place it, in point of attraction, as far beyond any that we remember to have seen issued. Independently of Rossini's *chef d'œuvre*, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," in which all the great vocalists will appear; there will be given, as an antithesis to the comic force, a scene from the tragic "Lucia," with Moriani and Persiani. The several *hits* that have been achieved by the *Cerito* are to be repeated. The selection will consist of the celebrated "Shadow Dance," from "Ondine," the scene from the "Bal sous Louis XIV.," with the antique grace and rich costume of Elsler, and the hooped and powdered dignity of Cerito. The successful "Paysanne Grande Dame," in which Elsler's pantomimic perfection is so artistically developed, and the *bal scene*, with its gorgeous lights and gay groupings, its picturesque dances and Faust-like spirit, will close the entertainment.

**FETE CHAMPETRE, AT CAEN WOOD.**—On Tuesday afternoon the Earl of Mansfield gave a princely *fête champêtre* at Caen Wood, the noble earl's delightful retreat, at Hampstead, to the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and above 700 of the leading aristocracy, and most of the foreign ministers.

The late Earl of Lonsdale left by his will to his cousin, Mary Frances Thompson, £10,000, but by his codicil he revokes this legacy, and gives her an annuity of £1000 per annum instead. To his friend the Hon. G. O'Callaghan, £2000. By the codicil, to his son Cecil and family (in addition to the benefit they receive by the will), £30,000. The personal property is sworn under the large sum of £100,000.

The Malabar embarked passengers and some officers for India, at Spithead, and sailed on Tuesday morning for Madras. She has 120 rank and file going out to join their respective corps in the East Indies on board.

The Collingwood, 80, Captain H. Eden, went out of harbour from Portsmouth to Spithead, on Saturday, in excellent style. She had a leading wind out, and carried all sail to royal. The Collingwood has since taken in her lower deck guns, some provisions, and water. Rear-Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour went down to Spithead yesterday, and hoisted his flag (blue at the mizen) on board the Collingwood. After mustering and inspecting the gallant crew, he departed on leave until the ship sails.

**DEADLY SUICIDE.**—On Tuesday, expired at the Greenwich Union, an unfortunate young woman named Hannah Diball, aged eighteen, who precipitated herself from a second floor window of a house near the Magistrate's Police-office, Woolwich, on Saturday last. The unfortunate deceased was subject to fits of aberration of intellect and in one of these she destroyed her life.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**INGENIOUS FRAUDS IN THE LINENDRAPERY TRADE.**—In the Court of Bankruptcy on Monday, assignees were chosen in the matter of Robert Bannister, a bankrupt, who had carried on business as a linen draper at Portsea, and whose brief career and flight from England exhibit the most extraordinary circumstances. It appeared that in the course of about ten weeks the bankrupt had contracted debts with some of the first houses in the trade in London, and with a few also at Manchester, to the amount of between £16,000 and £17,000. The mode of his conducting business during that short period was by selling at reduced prices—that is, under cost prices—at Portsea, where he was supposed to have taken about £40 a day; other portions of the goods supplied to him, having been consigned to the care of certain auctioneers in London, had been subsequently disposed of, and the proceeds at once realised by the bankrupt. Another portion of the goods was also sent to a description of houses in the London trade, called "slaughter houses." The bankrupt was last seen at Portsea, by his servants, upon the 23rd of June last, when the business was carried on in the usual way. A few days subsequently, however, upon the receipt of an anonymous letter by one of the London creditors, in which it was stated that "the bankrupt had bolted, and left the concern to take care of itself," Mr. Quilter, of the firm of Quilter and Ball, accountants, was despatched by the leading (chief) London creditors to Portsea, on the evening of the 6th inst., where he found the statement as contained in the letter to be the fact. Upon his return to London, next morning, a docket was struck against the bankrupt, and in the course of the same day, the stock upon the premises, valued at about £4500, was seized, as well as between £400 and £500 in cash from the wife of the bankrupt and another person connected with him. In consequence of subsequent exertions, a further amount of property has been received, to the extent of £500, from various places where it had been deposited by the bankrupt. Bannister, it appears, went to France and other places under different names, and afterwards embarked for Madeira, but a clerk has been dispatched to that island with a warrant for his apprehension. He is supposed to have a large sum of money in his possession.

## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

**FRIGHTFUL CASES OF CONFESSED MURDER.**—At the Norfolk Assizes, held at Cambridge, *Eliza Joyce*, aged 31, was charged with having, in the October of 1841, at Boston, administered to one Emma Joyce, a quantity of laudanum, with intent to kill and murder her. A second indictment, charged her with having, in the month of January, 1842, administered also a quantity of poison to Ann Joyce, with intent to kill and murder her. The prisoner was tried at the last spring assizes for the murder of one of the children of her husband by a former wife; owing, however, to some defect in the proof, she was acquitted. So strong, however, was the impression on the mind of her husband of her guilt, that he refused to live with her, and she went to the Boston union, where, being attacked with a severe fit of illness, she confessed to having murdered the two children mentioned in the indictment; to one, which was three years old, she was step-mother; the other, which was eighteen months old, was her own offspring. The wretched woman was habited in deep mourning, and as she appeared in the dock was evidently suffering acutely, both in body and mind. She was accommodated with a chair. Having pleaded guilty to the charges against her, the learned judge, in passing sentence, observed the present was one of the most distressing cases it had been his lot to witness since he had sat upon the bench. By her own confession, she had not only destroyed the life of an infant to whom she was bound to have been a protector, but she had not hesitated to sacrifice her offspring, and that without any conceivable reason. He could hold out no hopes of mercy to her in this life; she must, therefore, prepare to meet her God. Mr. Justice Colman then passed upon the prisoner the last sentence of the law, that she be hung—nothing being audible beyond the judge's voice but the sobs of the guilty woman in the dock. [The *Lincoln Mercury* of Thursday says, "The unhappy woman, who expressed a wish to die previously to her being arraigned, has since become very anxious to obtain the royal clemency. Upon being spoken to on the subject of her approaching ignominious death, she has repeatedly asked 'whether the Queen cannot do something for her?' and she appears to indulge the vain hope that the extreme sentence of the law will not be carried into effect. Her health is said to have improved in some degree, but her appearance continues to be that of a person weighed down by a consciousness of deep guilt as well as bodily suffering."] **INCENDIARISM BY A GIRL.**—Upon the same day, at the above assizes, *Fanny Rutherford*, a young girl of fifteen, was charged with setting fire to an out-house, whereby five cottages were burnt to the ground. Mr. Worlidge conducted the case for the prosecution, and called several witnesses, whose testimony proved that within a minute after the prisoner had been seen to enter and quit a certain out-house attached to her father's cottage, and close to which was a furze stack, a fire burst out. While the flames were in progress, and after they had spent their utmost fury on the property set forth in the indictment, the prisoner was quietly amusing herself in the street, playing and romping about with other children. In addition to these facts, various witnesses deposed to her having given several contradictory statements relative to her proceedings just before the fire; and the jury having, without much hesitation, returned a verdict of "Guilty," the prisoner was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

**A BARISTER INDICTED FOR PERJURY.**—Considerable interest was excited by the prosecution and the public as to the result of the trial of Mr. Newton, the barrister, on a charge of alleged perjury. The trial took place at Worcester on Monday. There were several counts in the indictment, but the allegations were in fact only two, namely, that the defendant had committed wilful and corrupt perjury in two affidavits sworn to by him, one on the 28th of June, at Gloucester, and the other before Mr. Justice Maule at Oxford, on circuit, on the 14th of



July, 1843, in swearing that he was discharged by order of Mr. Boodle from an arrest at the suit of Mr. Healey, and that George Wilson, the prosecutor in this case, had forcibly broken into his house and arrested him on the 5th July last. The public are familiar with the circumstances out of which the trial arose. Witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecutor, but the case signally failed, and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

**SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO MURDER.**—At the Lincoln assizes, William Markham, aged 37, was charged with having, on the 30th of May, at Tathwell, feloniously shot at Jacob Gainsley, with intent to murder him. There were other counts charging him with an intent to wound and maim. The prosecutor is the keeper of a toll-bar near Louth, and on the evening in question was in the same, reading his Bible, when Markham entered and asked for a biscuit. He soon after quitted the place, but returned, and taking down a pistol from the mantelpiece, levelled it at the prosecutor and fired, the ball happily missing him and lodging in the wall. The defence was, that the man, at the time he committed the act in question, was not in a right state of mind. The jury retired, and after a long consultation, returned with a verdict of guilty of shooting with intent to kill. The sentence was deferred.

**INCENDIARISM IN SUFFOLK.**—The Suffolk assizes have commenced. The calendar contains the names of 50 prisoners, the majority of whom are charged with the frightful crime of arson. Scarcely any of the prisoners can either read or write. They are for the most part boys or young men.

## POLICE.

**THE LATE BILL-DISCOUNTING CASE.**—John Albee, the person charged with having fraudulently obtained two promissory notes of £1000 each from Lord C. Fitzroy, attended on Monday before Mr. Maltby, at Marlborough-street Police-court, to meet the further proceedings in this case. After some conversation between the counsel on both sides, the defendant entered into recognizances to meet the charge. We last week remarked upon the defective state of the law in regard to the appropriation of bills; and it appears that a difficulty has arisen in this case, the directions, it being now ascertained, were not in writing, but only verbal, on the part of Lord C. Fitzroy. There is, however, another point in the defendant's favour. A bill in Chancery has been filed against him and two others, and the third section of the above act prohibits in such a case any criminal proceedings.

**DEATH OF A BOY FROM BRUTAL TREATMENT.**—On Wednesday, at Workship-street, a man named Jeremiah Mulready, a carman, in the service of a farmer, at Hendon, was charged with having seriously injured a boy, thirteen years of age, named Robert Jennings, the son of a poor labourer, in Golden-lane, St. Luke's, that he has since died on the hospital. An Irish shoemaker, named Mahony, stated, that while at his tea on the preceding afternoon, at 137, Golden-lane, he was called by some person to his street door, and he saw the prisoner drive a cart full of wet sand up to the next house. The prisoner then suddenly turned his horse round, and backed the cart close to the pavement, when, without calling out or giving the least warning, he instantly withdrew the bolt in the front of the cart, and turned the contents of the cart in a lump on the curbstone. This action was done so quickly that it was impossible for any person who was behind to escape, and, hearing a fearful scream when the cart was tilted, he recollected seeing the youth Jennings standing just where the sand was shot only an instant before; but the sand had fallen in such a compact mass, that not an inch of his person was visible. The prisoner did not immediately move his cart, and the witness and a shopman of a Mr. Fletcher, residing next door, with great difficulty got the sand from off the boy, on whose chest the whole weight of it was lying. The prisoner exhibited the greatest indifference, and, without taking the least notice of the occurrence, pitched the cart back again on to the shafts, and sent the horse on. The horse and cart went some distance down the street, and, in consequence of the boy's ankle having got twisted in a chain secured to the tail board, his body was dragged along the paving-stones until the horse was stopped, when it was found that the flesh of the boy's leg had been torn away by the chain, and the bone laid bare for the length of about six inches. The witness and Mr. Fletcher's shopman then raised up the youth, who was speechless, and carried him to the shop of a surgeon adjoining, but the surgeon could do nothing for him, and advised his removal to the hospital, which was accordingly done; but the poor youth expired there within a short time after his arrival. The witness spoke very indignantly of the heartlessness displayed by the prisoner, who, although he saw the state the unfortunate youth was in, while the witness had him in his arms, exclaimed, on being appealed to by one of the crowd the occurrence had assembled, "Oh, that vagabond's not hurt; he should have got out of the way." Another witness, named Henry M'Keogh, gave a similar account of the transaction, and was satisfied the prisoner gave no warning whatever. The prisoner said that he called out twice, and could prove it, if the magistrate would give him time to produce his witness. The prisoner's master gave him a good general character as a steady and careful driver, and offered to become bail for the prisoner if the magistrate would consent to take it. Mr. Bingham said it was important to the prisoner to produce the witness he spoke of if he could, and he would remand him for a week to enable him to do so, accepting the master's bail in the sum of £80 for the prisoner's appearance.

## IRELAND.

The Lord-Lieutenant has nominated the Dean of the Chapel Royal to be first chaplain to his Excellency, and has expressed his intention of re-appointing all the chaplains whose names appear on the list of his predecessor. Viscount Tullamore, of the 43rd Regiment, son of the Earl of Charleville, has received the appointment of extra aide-de-camp on the staff of the Lord-Lieutenant.

**THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.**—The reports from all parts of the kingdom speak most sanguinely of the prospects of the harvest, which has already commenced in some of the more favoured districts, several fields of barley having been cut down in the neighbourhood of Dublin. The grain crops will be abundantly beyond the average of preceding years, but hay, from the exceeding drought, will be scarce, and of inferior quality. Potatoes are said to have failed in some instances; but the complaint is by no means general, nor is there at present any reason to apprehend a scarcity of this necessary article of food.

**THE "STATE PRISONERS."**—The rules of the prison being further relaxed by permission given to erect a gymnasium for the health and recreation of the seven conspirators, M. Maccaud, the celebrated professor of gymnastics, has been engaged—whether at the expense of the county or of the Corn Exchange, is a secret—for the purpose of imparting instructions in his graceful art to Messrs. O'Connell and Co. All his pupils are progressing admirably; but Mr. O'Connell, sen., as might be expected, is far a-head of his competitors. His feats of strength and agility are stated to have excited the astonishment of his teacher. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, being the days on which strangers are excluded from visits, are devoted to practice.—(So says the Dublin correspondent of the Times, and the details given from other sources of the feasting and visitings at the prison, prove pretty clearly that "the martyrs" have every opportunity of enjoying themselves as much as possible.)

A very serious accident occurred to the High Sheriff of Carlow county, Sir Robert J. Paul, on Monday, by which it was considered for a time that his life was placed in imminent danger. He went to shoot rabbits at Brown's Hill, where he was on a visit; and after some time spent in this amusement, with a double arrel gun, he was reloading one of the barrels, when the other, which was loaded, exploded, and lodged the contents in his right hand, dreadfully shattering two of his fingers. Dr. Rawson, of Carlow, was in attendance a short time after, and removed a joint off the thumb, and the entire fore finger. He sustained some injury in the cheek, but is entirely out of danger, and going on well.

**THE MURDER OF LORD NORBURY.**—At the King's County Assizes, held at Tullamore, Peter Dolan, who was dressed in the garb of a labourer, and was apparently about thirty-five years of age, was arraigned for the murder of Hector Toler, Lord Norbury, on the 1st of January, 1839 (in the second year of the reign of Queen Victoria), by firing at him with a gun, loaded with powder and ball, and giving him a mortal wound, of which he languished for two days and then died. The Solicitor-General briefly stated the case, observing that the principal witness in the case was a person named Day, who was open to the imputation of being one of those conspirators himself, and who, therefore, came before them in the questionable character of an approver. He then detailed the circumstances of the murder, and called several witnesses in addition to Day, who deposed to various facts connected with the murder, the circumstances of which must be familiar to our readers. They, however, failed to satisfy the jury, who returned a verdict of acquittal.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

### LAGMENTABLE OCCURRENCE AT BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.

On Monday evening a most serious and fatal accident took place in consequence of the breaking down of the floating pier moored upon the east end of Blackfriars-bridge.

A crowd of men, women, and children had congregated upon the pier for the purpose of witnessing the great heat of the Bankside boat race, when suddenly the temporary bridge gave way and precipitated nearly thirty persons into the water, which was then about ten feet deep, on the Middlesex side. The confusion was at once indescribable—a dense mass of human beings struggling together, each clasping the other, and many of them sinking to rise no more. With all possible speed drags were procured, and four persons were, after much difficulty, rescued, and, after the most careful attention on the part of Dr. Hutchinson, they were restored to their families and friends. About eight o'clock, the bodies of two children, Benjamin Breddcott, aged about four years, and that of his sister, about fourteen years of age, were brought ashore, quite dead. The bodies were taken to the Glaziers' Arms, in Water-lane, and every attempt made to resuscitate them, but without effect. About half-past eight the body of a young female, about eighteen years of age, was found close by the bow of one of the coal-barges lying alongside the floating pier. She was dressed in a black drawn bonnet, a lavender print dress, had on an apron, but no ring on her finger. She was quite dead when taken to the above public-house, where she was laid by a large fire and wrapped up in flannel.

When the poor creatures were precipitated into the water, their screams for assistance were truly heart-rending, but so great was the confusion, that few had sufficient presence of mind to exert themselves.

The bridge and the vicinity presented a scene of painful excitement such as we never before witnessed. Mothers were running wildly in every direction calling out for their children, each expecting momentarily to hear of her own bereavement. Others made rapidly towards their homes, to see if all were safe, whilst here and there, on and about the vicinity of the bridge, some spectator of the

sad event, who had barely escaped the calamity, was detailing with painful circumstantiality all that he or she had witnessed, scarcely conscious, in the turn of the tale, of the interest which it excited.

By ten o'clock two other bodies had been picked up at St. Paul's Wharf, but the parties were restored.

Just before that hour another female body was found, and the following is a correct list of those first discovered:—  
Mary Ann Breddcott, aged eighteen years, living with her father in Newgate-market.

Rhoda, aged fourteen, her sister. Benjamin, aged about four years.  
Also, Maria Paleston, twenty-three years of age, a fringe-maker, who was residing at 8, Aylesbury Court, St. John's Square.

It appeared that Mr. Breddcott was himself immersed with his children, and in the presence of his wife, who, standing on the step at a few yards distance, was an eye-witness of the distressing scene. The fifth body was discovered near the bridge on Tuesday morning, and proved to be a little girl named Aurelia Mundy, about ten years of age, the daughter of Alfred Mundy, a publican, in Printing-house-lane.

An inquest was held on the body of the latter at the Glaziers' Arms, on Tuesday evening, before Mr. Payne, coroner. The first witness, David Thomas, a labouring man, deposed as follows:—I was standing on the landing-place at the lower part of the pier, near Blackfriars-bridge, when the accident occurred. A steamer had just come up, and Mr. Ware, one of the proprietors of the pier, who was also standing on the dumb lighter, told me to go and send the people away from the top part of the pier. There were as many as 50 people at that time on the wooden bridge leading from the stone landing to the pier-boat. They had been attracted there by a rowing match which was going on on the river. I told them repeatedly to go away, but they persisted in remaining on the pier-bridge. I heard the noise when the bridge snapped asunder, and saw the people struggling in the water. Several children had just previously run from the bridge on to the stone steps. I picked up a Frenchman and his lady; they were saved. I should say about twenty persons fell into the water besides those who were drowned. The proprietors of the pier do not allow the public to stand there by right, only on this occasion they would not go away. No money was taken for admission to the pier. The bridge was only intended to land passengers from the steam-boats, and for that purpose I believe it was quite strong enough. It broke down, in my opinion, from the heavy weight upon it, and from no other cause. I believe the wood of which it was made was strong and sound in every respect.

Mr. Ware, one of the proprietors of the pier, corroborated the statement of the last witness, that the bridge was made quite strong enough for the embarking and disembarking of passengers. He had endeavoured repeatedly to remove the people from the pier, but they insisted on stopping. He did not see any policemen present. At the time of the accident (shortly before eight o'clock) the tide was about an hour after high water. He thought as many as forty persons fell into the water. He took two out himself.

A carpenter named George Hodges said the wooden bridge of the pier was in good condition. It was built of the best Dantzic timber. From his experience he was satisfied that the bridge was of sufficient strength. It was sufficiently strong to enable people to pass from the bridge to the steamboats. He believed the rail on the bridge was the original one, and that the pressure on it broke it. While this rail remained whole, the entire structure would continue whole and firm. Had no doubt that this rail broke or was forced outwards. The rail was a support to the bridge.

Some other evidence was given, but it was immaterial. After an address from the Coroner upon the law of the case, the jury, without rising, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

On Wednesday an inquest was held by Mr. J. Payne, at the School-room, Playhouse-yard, on the four remaining bodies, namely, those of Rhoda Breddcott, aged 14; Mary Ann Breddcott, aged 10; and George Breddcott, aged 4 (the children of Mr. Breddcott, butcher, 22, Newgate-market); and of Mary Paleston, aged 23, of Aylesbury-court.

Martha Canning stated, that she was standing on the wooden-bridge, with her child in her arms, when the accident happened, by which she was precipitated into the river. She had seen Mr. Breddcott and his girl and boy just previously, having stood close by them on the bridge. When the crash took place she clung to that part of the platform which hung from the stonework, having her child still on one arm. One of the watermen tried to get her out of the water, but failed in the attempt. They were ultimately saved by a gentleman whom she did not know. She saw Mr. Breddcott just after he was taken out of the water, but did not see his children taken out. She did not pay anything to get on the bridge, nor did she see any money taken at all. There were, she thought, about thirty or forty people on the bridge, independently of a great many others who had assembled on other parts of the pier.

John Breddcott, an aged man (the father of the three deceased children) after speaking to the identity of his children, stated that he was standing with them on the bridge, about two yards from the stone work, when the accident happened. He had no idea of its being unsafe, and did not hear any body telling them to go off, or he should not have remained there another minute.

Thomas Eaves, city policeman, No. 303, deposed that he was on Blackfriars-bridge, and from thence went to the spot. Was there when the body of Rhoda Breddcott was found. Was on duty near the spot. It was not his duty to remove persons from the pier who might be standing there, and should not do it without the order from the superintendent. It was not a usual thing to remove such persons. Saw sixty persons standing on the bridge about half an hour before it gave way. Saw the waterman attempt to drive the people off the pier several times, but when that person's back was turned, they came there again.

Mr. Hutchinson, the surgeon, deposed to the ineffectual attempts he made to restore animation to the bodies.

Edward Thomas Paleston was then examined.—Lives at 8, Aylesbury-court, St. John's-square, and is a carrier by trade. The deceased, Maria Paleston, was his daughter, and was 22 years of age. Was not aware that she was dead until he had returned home after the accident. Was himself at Blackfriars-bridge, but did not see her there. He saw the accident happen from the place where he was standing. Many people were standing on the wooden bridge at the time. He should say there were 40 or 50 standing on it when the platform broke, as nearly as he could judge.

After some other evidence, which was not material, the coroner addressed the jury, who, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

One of the jurymen said it did not appear that any blame was attached to the people connected with the pier.

The coroner concurred in the observation, giving his opinion that the pier men had only been too indulgent.

On Tuesday Mr. Under-Sheriff Anderton waited upon the Lord Mayor, and called his attention to the accident. He said that the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses were, in consequence of the frightful occurrence, the full extent of which they were not yet acquainted with, in a state of the most painful excitement; and blame was attached to the corporation for having allowed the temporary piers to remain along the shore, occasioning considerable danger to human life, and palpable inconvenience to those engaged in commercial pursuits upon the banks of the Thames. Speaking as one of the public, he could not help saying he was surprised that more numerous accidents had not occurred. He also begged permission to draw his lordship's attention to the state of the steam vessels in conveying passengers to different parts of the river. On Monday night one of the steamers was observed at Blackwall to have on board upwards of 1000 persons, so that there the immense mass stuck, deriving its safety in a great degree from the impossibility of moving from one side to the other; for, if the vessel had dropped a little upon either side, the most awful destruction must have taken place.

The Lord Mayor expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the Under-Sheriff had publicly called his attention to the melancholy disaster which had occurred, and to the practice of overcrowding the steam-vessels—a subject which had frequently occupied his mind. He regretted that delays, arising from the nature of the difficulties which pressed upon the subject, had taken place; but the committee, together with the Watermen's Company, were, with the aid of the City Solicitor, at the present moment engaged in framing rules which would soon be acted upon, and were calculated to remedy the hazardous evil of overcrowding. The Lord Mayor added that, in his opinion, there ought to be a sort of City pilot on board steam-vessels.

A Special Court of Common Council was held on Wednesday, when Mr. Atkins called the attention of the Court to the accident. The Lord Mayor said that at the next meeting of the Navigation Committee, a set of laws would be laid before them, both with regard to prices and the number of passengers carried by steam-boats. That the Conservatory of the City of London possessed the power to enforce certain regulations, and he could assure the Court they would be strictly carried out, and that immediately.

**FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER ON SUNDAY.**—On Sunday last a great many accidents took place on the river, attended by loss of life. The most painful and distressing occurred between ten and eleven, near the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace, to a party of five who were returning from Richmond. From the statements of the survivors, two youths, named Henry Tuckton and Alfred M'Evoy, it appears that on their return they stopped at the Red-house, Battersea, where they partook of some refreshments, and continued their course towards Hungerford Market, Mr. Thwaites, a brother-in-law of Mr. Lye, tailor, of Great Pulteney-street, taking charge of the rudder, and the remainder, viz., his son John, an young man whose name is unknown, and the survivors, pulling. On nearing Lambeth Church the cutter was shivered to pieces by a steamer, and the above three persons were drowned.—Near Putney, a skiff, containing seven persons, was upset by coming too near a barge, and a man named White was drowned.—The third accident happened on board the Nymph, Woolwich steamer, in Bugby's Hole, near Blackwall-pier, whilst on her passage to London, to a little girl named Clarke, eight years of age, who accidentally fell overboard from the gangway.—The other fatal accident, making the fourth, happened to the mate of a collier off Rotherhithe, who was about returning on board his ship, when he missed his hold and fell into the Thames.

**CORONER'S INQUEST.**—On Monday afternoon an inquest was opened before Mr. G. J. Mills, at the Old Swan Tavern, Chelsea, on the body of Mr. Richard Pegler, aged 45, late a clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Coutts and Co., in the Strand, which had been found in the river, between ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The body having been identified by Mr. Samuel Pellatt, the brother-in-law of the deceased, the coroner adjourned the inquest, in order to afford time for the investigation of the case. On Thursday the inquest was resumed. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased drowned himself, being at the time in an unsound state of mind."

## EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

### LYNES ON THE DEATH OF THE POET CAMPBELL.

Another lyre hath hush'd its farewell tone,  
From life's still changing sky, a light has gone.  
Poet! who sang so well of hope's sweet ray,  
Still beckoning sorrow to her starry way:  
Still lays but thine, have taught so well her power,  
To smooth the rugged toils of life's lone hour;  
The way-worn pilgrim's sadness to beguile,  
And bid the future's flowery promise smile.  
Hope,—ever prompt, to smooth the brow of care,  
And chase the gathering shadows from despair—  
But far, how far,—beyond the bounds of Time  
Thy numbers swell; and on their way sublime,  
Led by the Angel still, that world explore,  
Where ransom'd millions fill the peaceful shore.  
Where every sound of mourning dies away,  
And souls rejoice in heaven's eternal day!  
Shall not thy name with cherub hope be twin'd,  
And live, till song itself shall be resigned!  
We owe thy memory love, for tranquil hours  
Beguil'd by thee, in fancy's fairy bowers;  
A world all beauty, peaceful and serene,  
Where groves and woodlands own perpetual green.

Far o'er the Atlantic isles, thy muse could find,  
Its own sweet magic over "Wyoming."  
And Gertrude's peerless grace, again recall,  
Where now the "heath-flower dears the ruin'd wall."  
How long o'er Indian wilds will fancy view  
That home, where dwelt the loving and the true,  
But thou art gathered to the dust, where rest,  
Of mind's high heritage, the nobles,—best,—  
He comes to join your band, departed throng,  
Who once like him, awoke the chords of song!  
No murmured greetings from the tombs arise,  
Where on each moveless breast the marble lies:  
That once was "Tremblingly alive all o'er!"  
Now, thought and feeling wake each pulse no more;  
Meet in our hour gives that resting place to thee,  
Who had hope cheer our earthly destiny,—  
And o'er the darling grave pursue their way,  
Led on by pure religious guiding ray.—  
Farewell!—each gentle spirit sheds the tear  
Of grateful sorrow, over Campbell's bier.

MRS. H. W. RICHTER

### A CLEVER BOY.

A farmer's wife, in speaking of the smartness, aptness, and intelligence of her son, a lad six years old, to a lady acquaintance, said, "He can read fluently in any part of the Bible, repeat the whole Catechism, and weed onions as well as his father." "Yes, mother," added the young hopeful, "and yesterday I licked Ned Rawson; I throwed the cat into the well, and stole old Hinchley's gimblet."—*American Paper.*

**EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF A FAIR ANGLER IN LAKE WINDEMERE.**  
A lady, who, by the by, is no novice with the rod and the line, and who is almost daily on the quays of lakes, from morn till night, trolling for pike, spinning minnow for char, or bobbing for perch, one day last week hooked no less than twenty-six fine pikes.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

**THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**  
The American papers last received are full of gossip about the marriage of the President with Miss Gardiner. The latest saying on the subject was that he had "annexed Gardiner's Island to the Union without the consent of the Senate." Another paper intimates that the exquisites are quite surly at his having carried off one of the finest belles, and one of them, in a vexatious mood, revived the old anti-war cry, "the Potomac the boundary; the Negro states by themselves."—The *Philadelphia Chronicle* gives the following small talk upon the matter:—"The party arrived in this city by the Pilot Line, about eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, and were received at the wharf by Robert Tyler, Esq.; their arrival was strictly private. They proceeded at once to Hartwell's Washington House, Chesnut-street, above Seventh. The arrival at the hotel was unknown to any. When the party had been announced, the register book was opened, and the following is the entry, as appears in the handwriting of the persons themselves:—John Tyler, Julia Gardiner Tyler, John Tyler, jun., Miss Gardiner, three servants. When Mr. Tyler had registered his name, his young bride said—'I will sign my own name,' and for the first time she wrote her new name. The photographs are on the book, and caused much speculative conversation. The President and his lady occupied the room No. 2, which is to be hereafter designated the 'President's Room'—as the circumstance of a marriage of a President is one that has never before occurred in the United States. The party left for Washington by the railroad, at seven o'clock the next morning without any display or pomp."

### THE REAL METHOD OF SEAL-BREAKING.

Public attention has been of late very properly directed to the odious system of espionage which has long been practised at the Post-office, under the authority of the British Secretary of State; and many of the journals have pretended to describe the agency by which the operation of taking fac-similes of seals has been accomplished, but evidently with little knowledge of the subject. Some of them have stated that the imitation seal was produced by placing a plate of lead on the wax impression, which, when smartly struck, presented a perfect fac-simile of the original; but this is a palpable absurdity. The operation is much simpler; and by the process adopted at the Post-office a score of spurious seals can be produced in a few minutes, and with the utmost precision and certainty. The spurious seal by which it is intended to re-seal the opened letters, is taken in plaster of Paris, and with so much accuracy as to defy detection. It is, in fact, the process by which our beautiful casts of medals and coins are taken, as well as that by which the lower gangs of coiners are enabled to cast exact fac-similes of our silver coinage in base metal. It appears that in the secret, or inner bureau of the Post-office, the appropriate apparatus for casting is always in readiness. It simply consists of a small cylindrical annular brass mould, about an inch in height, which opens and shuts like a bullet mould. After the seal has been oiled, to prevent the plaster adhering, this mould is placed upon it, and the plaster of Paris, mixed in the usual way, is poured upon it. In about five minutes it hardens, or sets as it is technically called; and in about as many minutes more is fit for re-sealing the letter, which has been opened by the application of a hot iron to the seal, and a copy of its contents duly taken. If a wafer should have been used, a little hot water or steam will soon remove the obstruction.—*Atlas.*

### LORD ELDON'S FULFILMENT OF A PROMISE.

In 1783, when Mr. Scott, afterwards Lord Eldon, first became a candidate for the borough of Weobly, he was lodged in the house of Mr. Bridge, the vicar, who having a daughter then a young child, took a jocular promise from him, that if he should ever become Chancellor, and the little girl's husband should be a clergyman, the Chancellor would give that clergyman a living. Now comes the sequel, partly related by Lord Eldon himself to his niece (Mrs. Foster). "Years rolled on—came into office: when one morning I was told a young lady wished to speak to me; and I said that young ladies must be attended to, so they must show her up. And up came a very pretty young lady, and she curtsied and simpered, and said she thought I could not recollect her. I answered I certainly did not, but perhaps she could recall herself to my memory; so she asked if I remembered the clergyman at Weobly, and his little girl, to whom I had made a promise. 'Oh, yes!' I said, 'I do, and I suppose you are the little girl.' She curtsied, and said 'Yes.' 'And I suppose you are married to a clergyman?' 'No,' she said, and she blushed, 'I am only going to be married to one, if you, my lord, will give him a living.' Well, I told her to come back in a few days; and I made enquiries to ascertain from the bishop of the diocese that the gentleman she was going to be married to was a respectable clergyman of the Church of England; and then I looked at my list, and found I actually had a living vacant that I could give him. So when the young lady came back, I told her she might return home and get married as fast as she liked, for her intended husband should be presented to a living, and I would send the papers as soon as they could be made out. 'Oh, no!' she exclaimed, and again she simpered, and blushed, and curtsied; pray, my lord, let me take them back myself.' I was a good deal amused, so I actually had the papers made out, and I signed them, and she took them back herself the following day."—*Life of Lord Eldon.*

### WHITEBAIT.

Whitebait is only a little means for acquiring a great deal of pleasure. Somehow, it is always allied with sunshine: it is accompanied by jolly friends and good humour. You rush after that little fish, and leave the cares of London behind you—the row and struggle, the foggy darkness, the slippery pavement where every man jostles you, striding on his way, pre-occupied with care written on his brow. Look out of the window; the sky is tinted with a thousand glorious hues—the ships pass silently over the blue glittering waters—there is no object within sight that is not calm, and happy, and beautiful. Yes! turn your head a little, and there lies the Tower of London in the dim smoky sunset. There lies Care, Labour, To-morrow.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

### A PICTURE OF ALGIERS—AN AFRICAN PARIS.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Algiers gives a graphic description of that town, which the French, according to his account, are desirous to render as much like Paris as possible. He says, "What ought to be your sensations in stepping from the Marseilles steamer upon the terra firma of the Paris in Africa? Nothing very particular. You see yourself in a French town, and that's all. On arriving at the Place Royale the only object which shakes your faith in the French town is a large mosque, which forms a very striking and novel feature in the ensemble of the place. You must then picture to yourself a tolerably-sized square, open on one side to the sea, where you look over the Mole and the harbour, and a hundred merchant-ships and half-a-dozen steamers, and filled up on the other sides with hotels and shops and *cafés* of four and five stories high, with an esplanade or parade, lined on two paths with growing-up orange-trees; and you have the Place Royale. There is another square as you advance upon the hill of houses, where a market is held in the centre, having a fountain, which is also enclosed by *cafés* and shops. There are two wide streets, Baba-Azouar and Baba-Ouled, running east and west, which communicate directly with the Place Royale. The streets are lined with *cafés*, and shops, teeming with French goods, as cheap as in any town of France. There is scarcely a street where building up and pulling down is not going. There is an immense faubourg (Mustapha) springing into life all along eastern coast, like a Yankee city of the far west. There are at least some carriage-omnibuses running to this and every other part of the environs. Must not forget also that the Government, to please the Moors, have, beside repairing their mosques, built them two or three handsome bazars in the *moresque* fashion. The bustle and confusion in this African Paris is beyond description. It is like a great hotel, or an Africo-European bazaar. A fellow-traveller of mine could not think of anything else to compare it to but Epson races. Of course, as French, Spaniards, Maltese, Arabs, Moors, and Barbary Jews, constitute nearly the whole population, the variety of their costumes has a very droll, if not pleasing effect. A great many of the lower classes are everywhere seen; and little Moorish shoe-blackers follow you to black your shoes in French style. The number of *cafés* and *restaurants* are totally beyond calculation. It was mentioned the other evening as an astounding proof of the progress of civilization in the interior, that Italian music and singing was to be heard at Blidah, a town about eight leagues from this. Everybody seems to live at the *cafés* or *restaurants*. Very small houses are inhabited by half-a-dozen families, that is, of Europeans; for house-rent is exceedingly dear.



## NEW DESTRUCTIVE POWER: CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT AT BRIGHTON.



THE "JOHN O'GAUNT" BEING TOWED TO DESTRUCTION.

## CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT AT BRIGHTON.

From the earliest dawnings of policy to this day the invention of men has been sharpening and improving the mystery of murder, from the first rude essay of clubs and stones to the present perfection of gunnery, cannoneering, bombardment, mining.—BURKE.

Upwards of a month since a report reached us that Captain Warner was about to exhibit in public the destructive effects of the explosive power discovered or invented by him, and with which he had already experimented privately. The place selected for this interesting demonstration was the expansive Bay or Road in front of the town of Brighton, a judicious choice, both as regards the bold and open shore and facility of rapidly reaching the town by railway.

The proposition which Captain Warner undertook to illustrate by the exhibition of this experiment was, that no ship could chase a vessel furnished with his implements of warfare, without herself being perfectly destroyed. It is now understood that the experiment had been proposed to the Government, as demanding their attention, from its application of a new power to the purposes of naval warfare, which would seem to bestow on those who might possess it, the power of the instant annihilation of opposing fleets. Thus far, it might be said to have a tendency greatly to alter the character and diminish the frequency of war; and, on these accounts, it was submitted that Government should defray the expenses of this public experiment, estimated at £2000. To this cost, however, the authorities demurred; a quarter of that sum was offered, but promptly declined; and, in this dilemma, Mr. Somes, the eminent ship-owner, generously proffered a vessel for the occasion, whilst the private friends of Capt. Warner raised the sum requisite for the attendant expenses. The vessel, the John o'Gaunt, a barque of 300 tons burden, three-masted, tall, full-bowed, strong, and seaworthy, was given up to

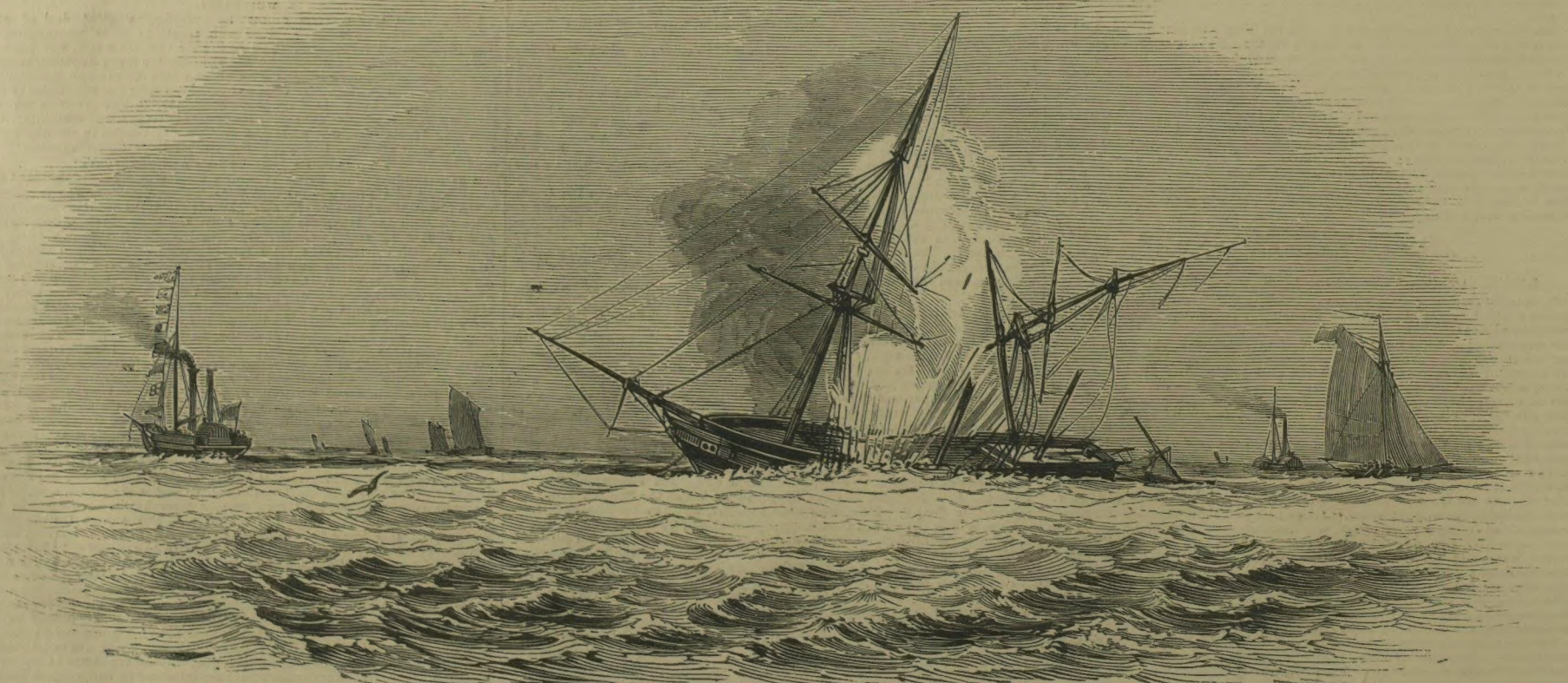
Captain Warner in the early part of the present month, and on the 10th inst. sailed from the Thames, but on her arrival at Gravesend, the crew having learnt her destination, most of them deserted, under an apprehension that they might share her fate. After some delay, the men were procured, and she was piloted for Brighton; but, unfortunately, the vessel, which left the Downs on Wednesday, the 10th instant, was caught by the S.W. wind, which suddenly sprung up, and was compelled to put back. Meanwhile the experiment had been fixed for Saturday, the 13th, on which day a large party of noblemen and gentlemen went down to Brighton, specially to witness the spectacle. Their disappointment at its unavoidable postponement was very great: many inquiring groups were to be seen upon the cliffs, and each little knot of visitors seemed to sympathise with each other in their mortification: the good people of Brighton, whom we questioned, knew nothing of the matter, and this circumstance, coupled with the marvellous nature of the proposition, created public distrust; and many persons who could neither slake their scientific thirst, nor forget their disappointment in the luxurious accommodations of Brighton, returned to London with a lurking suspicion that they had been hoaxed, and that such was the only way in which "the invisible shell" (as Captain Warner's invention had been named), would ever go off. Among the visitors were Lords Brougham, Southampton, Ingestre, Worsley, John Beresford, Longford; Captains Dickinson, Henderson, Tracy, R.N., and Messrs. Hutt and Masterman, M.P., &c.

On Wednesday, the 17th, however, the John o'Gaunt was towed by a steamer to Shoreham Roads, and moored there; the knowledge of which fact, and the renewed assurances of Captain Warner that he would fulfil his promise on Saturday last, excited the public curiosity afresh, confidence being, in a great measure, revived by authorised announcements in the *Times* and other journals of Satur-

day, as well as by the *affiches* of the London and Brighton Railway Company.

On Saturday morning, at an early hour, crowds of visitors from all parts of the county of Sussex flocked into Brighton, and the first railway train brought down upwards of 500 passengers. The hour named for the experiment was between three and six, so that all the morning trains would arrive in time. Lord Brougham journeyed by the mid-day train, on the arrival of which at the Brighton terminus, there was an excitement far beyond that of the usual accession of Saturday visitors.

On our arrival at Brighton, by this train, we found the three-mile coast-line, from Kemp-town to Brunswick-terrace more or less thickly peopled: the cliffs, the chain-pier, and the houses facing the sea, with their hundreds of balconies, were densely occupied; in fact, the whole range of the coast from Shoreham to the upper extremity of Brighton, soon after noon presented a truly gay and animated appearance, being lined with crowds of persons, who were flanked by a row of carriages and other vehicles. There was an attractive attendance of ladies, whose generally fashionable attire, as they were seated at the windows and in the coaches, coupled with the elegant equipages interspersed, greatly enlivened the scene; and the weather was extremely fine. Among other distinguished persons present were, Earl Manvers, Lord Brougham, Lord Combermere, Viscount Ingestre, M.P.; Lord Ranelagh, Marquis of Douro, Lord J. Beresford, Lord W. Cowper, Lord Southampton, Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Alford, M.P.; Lord Hungerford, Lord Lovaine, Lord Aylmer, Lord Templetown, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Tadcaster, Mr. M. Gore, M.P., Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., Mr. Tomline, M.P., Mr. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. Neville, M.P., Mr. R. Yorke, M.P., Hon. Mr. Fitzroy, M.P., Mr. Lyall, M.P., Mr. Cole, M.P., Mr. Eaton, M.P., Captain Bolero, M.P., Mr. E. Tennent,



THE EXPLOSION.



## NEW DESTRUCTIVE POWER: CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT AT BRIGHTON.



THE JOHN O'GAUNT "SETTLING DOWN."

M.P., Hon. Captain Murray, R.N., Colonel Dundas, Captain R. Burton, R.N., Hon. Sydney Pierrepont, Chevalier Benkhausen (the Russian Consul), Captain E. Loyd, R.N., Sir M. Cholmondeley, Sir T. Whitcote, Captain Henderson, R.N., Captain Dickenson, R.N., Captain Stevens (Marine Artillery), Hon. General Upton, Captain Britten, Colonel Sykes, Mr. W. Peel, Mr. Somes, the ship-owner, and the following Directors of the East India Company:—Mr. Robinson, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Warden, Mr. Cotton, &c. The total number of persons present is estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000.

It appears that the hour of the experiment had been postponed until between four and five o'clock, for the purpose of giving time for the attendance of Lord Haddington and the Hon. Sidney Herbert, the First Lord and Secretary of the Admiralty, who had expressed a wish to be present, but they did not arrive until after the vessel had been destroyed.

Up to four o'clock the chain-pier was crowded with anxious lookers-out, who, however, then began to thin; some persons leaving it from impatience, and others from information that the experiment would not be exhibited off the pier, as originally inferred, but some distance westward, in which direction the crowd began to thicken.

Another hour passed away, and still there were no practical indications in favour of the experiment—in the sporting, if not scientific phrase—coming off. Meanwhile it had become known that from the signal-staff of the battery on the west cliff a flag was to be hoisted, by the command of Lord Ingestre and Captains Dickenson and Henderson, to indicate to Captain Warner when the ship, the subject of his operations, was to be destroyed. The reason of this arrangement was to remove any doubt as to the *bonâ fide* nature of Captain Warner's power of destroying a pursuing vessel, without having any communication with that vessel at the moment of her destruction. Accordingly, the platform of the battery was the grand position; and the stone pavement and the inclosed grass-plot was crowded with the *élite* of the nobles, fashionables, and professionals, those of the navy and army being in a large majority; and it was curious to observe them leaning across the long guns, with their telescopes pointed towards Shoreham Roads, where the devoted bark was lying, and whither two steamers, the Sir William Wallace (on board of which was Capt. Warner), and the Tees had gone. The *Times* report of this period is amusingly graphic:—

"The company, who generally expected the experiment to come off at four o'clock, waited very good-humouredly, and without evincing any tokens of impatience, until five, when Lord Brougham, who had been manifestly chafing for some time, gave loud utterance to his expressions of displeasure and distrust of Captain Warner's intention to perform an experiment at all. In vain several of Captain Warner's friends reminded the noble and learned lord of the many impediments which prevented a short-handed crew from getting a ship under weigh with the dispatch of a man-of-war's complement of hands. Lord Brougham looked through his telescope, and commented upon the tardy movements of the John O'Gaunt's crew in a manner which intimated that if he himself had been on board, matters would have gone on much more smoothly and swiftly. His learned and mercurial lordship lying prone upon the battery parapet, with a huge telescope resting upon his white hat, was not one of the least lenitives of the tedium of delay."

This delay, however, is accounted for by more than an hour being passed in the removing from the ship cordage and other stores which were not necessary for the experiment, and in raising and detaching the anchor and cables. This was a slow process, and unintelligible to the majority of the spectators, who resolutely held up their glasses,

which gleamed in the sunshine like "files of musketry, until they became fatigued, and impatiently wondered what in the world Capt. Warner and his people could be about. Lord Brougham undisguisedly expressed his suspicion that the affair would end in nothing but smoke, and there would be no explosion. "You never intended

to do it," said he to one of Captain Warner's friends. "Is it not extraordinary," he asked "that with a fair wind and two steam-boats, they cannot bring the ship up that short distance?" But every one is not so rapid in his movements as the noble and learned lord; who, it must be admitted, was only giving utterance to the general feeling. But the fact was that there were not hands enough employed to do the work quickly. Lord Brougham said he should go, and he would have gone, but just then Lord Ingestre called out that the ship was in motion.

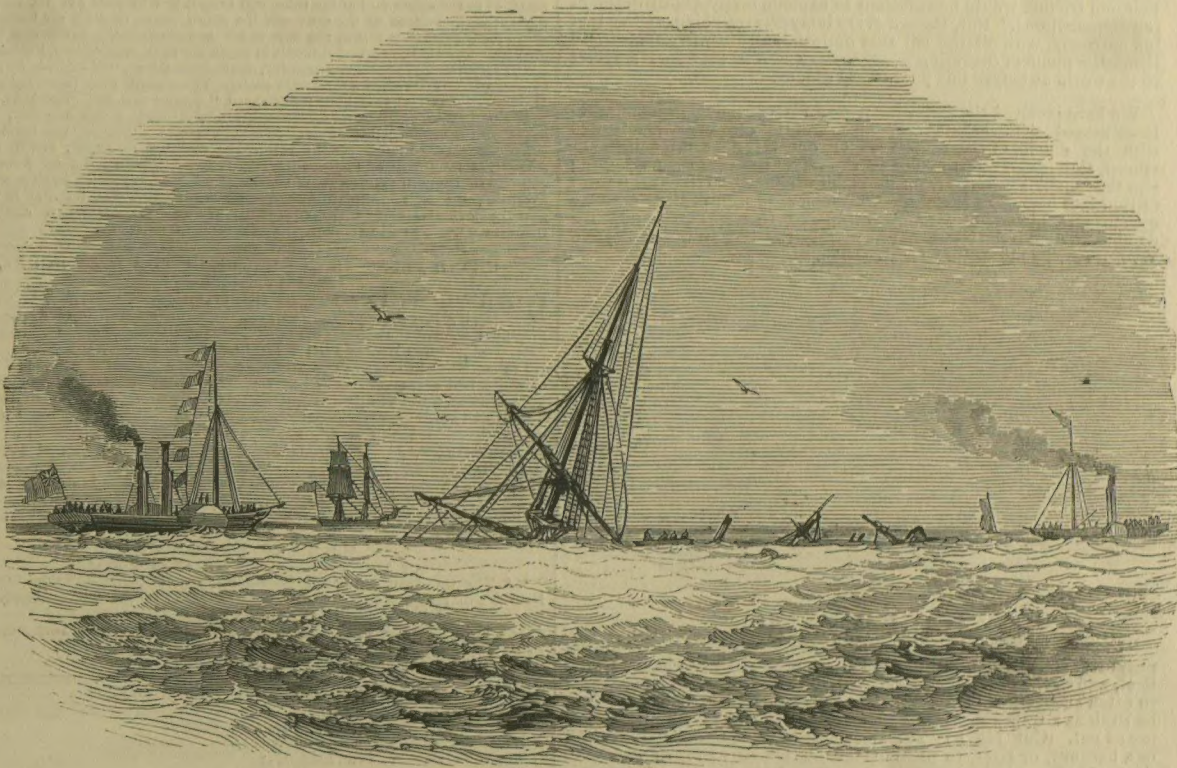
This was about five o'clock, but the tow-line had not yet been attached, and the vessel swung round and was drifting away with the tide towards Shoreham; but a rope was immediately attached from her bow to the Sir William Wallace, which was ahead. Meanwhile some of the few men, who had been left in charge of her, descended into a boat and rowed off, as if for their lives, to the Tees, which followed astern for the purpose of keeping off any persons who might be influenced by their curiosity to come within range of danger. The tide, as is obvious from what was said before of her drifting, was against her, and the distance she was to be brought, between four and five miles, so that it was nearly six o'clock before she was fairly towed to the position she was to occupy, about a mile and a quarter from shore, between the Old Ship Hotel and the battery. Now, two men who had remained on board to manage her helm, or do anything else that might be necessary, hurried out of her, and went off in a boat with greater expedition, if possible, than their shipmates had previously.

The progress of the ship, as illustrated in our first engraving, was watched with intense interest by the assembled thousands, who seemed to forget their previous disappointment in their anticipation of the spectacle. The most intense anxiety now prevailed among the spectators on shore, and every movement of those on board the tug-boat was watched with the greatest interest. Captain Warner was himself on board the tug, and it had been arranged that when the signal was given from the battery the crew of that vessel should go below, leaving no other persons on deck but the captain and the mate. This arrangement was observed; and immediately afterwards, the steamer, which had hitherto been towing the ship by a hawser, put back, and came abreast of her—a position which she maintained for a very few moments, and then again proceeded to her former situation, about a quarter of a mile eastward of the John O' Gaunt.

Captain Warner now hoisted a Union Jack at the mast-head of the steamer, denoting that he was ready to operate, and only awaited the hoisting of the Union Jack from the flagstaff on the battery, to be replied to by Captain Warner hauling down his signal. This had been flying some time, before it was answered from the battery; and then arose another delay, in consequence of some adventurous persons in a small cutter, in spite of the presence of the Tees, and of two armed revenue cutters besides, to keep off intruders, going close alongside the ship. Captain Warner hauled the Union Jack half-way down only until the cutter and its occupants were out of danger. The Union Jack was then hauled down entirely.

The grand crisis had now arrived; and we may say, without exaggeration, that the suspense of all present was painful; the silence was deep and unbroken.

At six o'clock, precisely, the devoted vessel appeared to be struck midships, at which point shot up a huge column of water, inter-



"SETTLED!"

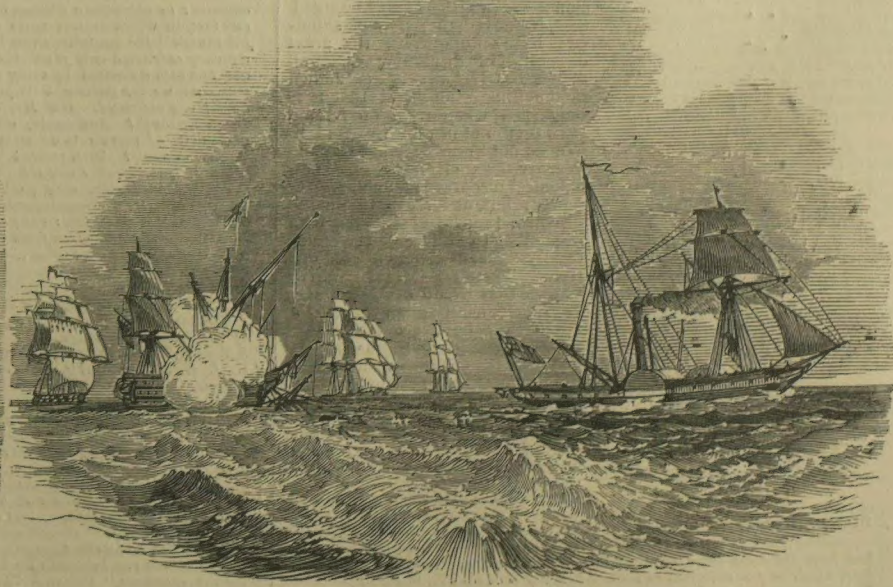
mingled with the shingle of her ballast, which was mistaken by most persons for a cloud of smoke. Then a low booming and gurgling noise, indicating a submarine explosion, but not approaching a loud report. "The vessel is struck!" was uttered by a thousand voices, and the next thing to be seen was the falling of the mainmast and the

mizen mast. In less than a minute, the vessel was riven almost from stem to stern. "She is filling!" "She is sinking!" the spectators exclaimed, and in less than two minutes and a half the vessel literally tumbled to pieces as if by magic.

Our second engraving shows the actual work of destruction:—Her mizen



VIEW OF THE WRECK AT SUNSET.



SUPPOSED CASE OF A STEAMER PURSUED BY AN ENEMY.



went by the board, her mainmast, a new one, was shot clean out of her; she heeled over to port to an angle of 45 degrees, and her main hatchway being open, daylight was visible through her bottom timbers on her starboard side, and probably her larboard also, having been blown away, and she seemed to part asunder as she went down, in about 35 feet water, leaving nothing perceptible but the top of her foremast. The third illustration shows the vessel "settling down." The time which passed from her being struck and her sinking could not have exceeded two minutes and a half. Some few of the more enthusiastic spectators, chiefly professional men, raised a cheer, but with the mass all was mute astonishment. The eyes were rivetted on the last observable fragment of the large object that but the moment before floated gallant on the waters "like a thing of life." A work of destruction so sudden, so frightful, so stupendous, appeared impossible for a moment even to the thousands and tens of thousands that witnessed it. It was like an awful mystery. There were none of the ordinary circumstances which accompany similar catastrophes. There was no smoke, there was no fire, there was no noise, save the low groan of the rending timbers, and the succeeding hush of the waters as they rolled over the instantaneous wreck, and then arose a melancholy feeling, for it was impossible to prevent the imagination depicting the terrific effects of such an explosion upon a peopled ship, thus silently and suddenly perishing. The fourth engraving represents the vessel "settled," and the fifth illustration, the appearance of the wreck at sunset.

Several officers interested in the experiment put off to make an examination of the wreck, and the Sir William Wallace steamer remained in the vicinity for some time.

It was now six o'clock, and most of those who had gone down to Brighton for the day hastened to the railway station, and were brought to London in a train of twenty-nine carriages, containing nearly 600 persons.

Captain Warner received the congratulations, personally, on Saturday evening of Lord Brougham, and the other noblemen and officers who remained in Brighton; and Mr. Somes, who says he fully expected that Captain Warner would destroy his ship when he gave it to him, has expressed his willingness to give him another for the further proof of the Captain's powers, if the Government are not now satisfied, or will not provide one to satisfy themselves.

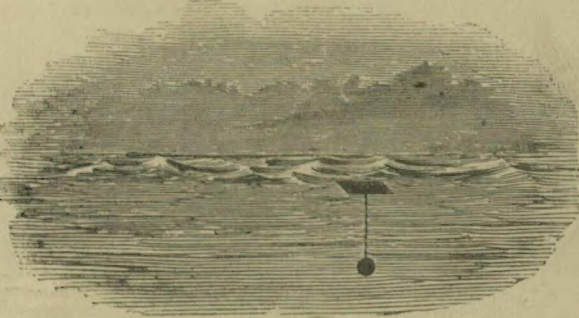
The success of the experiment is admitted to have been perfect and entire; and the wonderfully destructive power of its agency is universally admired. The *modus operandi* is kept secret; and, so long as this is the case, it will be impossible to say how far, under all circumstances, it would prove efficacious against an enemy's fleet, or safe for our own fleet to carry.

It is right to state that the experiment of Saturday was in order to show the portion of the invention which may be applied at sea, in the blockade of towns, or defence of places from attack by sea. There is application of the power, which is intended for a long range in the destruction of forts and places of strength.

Speculation is already rife as to the means employed; and the conjectures in the several journalists' reports of the event are too numerous for us to detail.

Some persons conjectured that the instrument of destruction was conveyed from the steamer to the ship by means of a rope. Others thought that the agent being attached to a line was suffered to float with the tide against the ship, and that then the line being pulled let off a trigger and produced the explosion. More scientific individuals imagine an electrical battery to have been used; others, an air-gun; others, that a substance is put to float without any guide on the water; others, that a submarine shell is sent in the direction of the ship's bottom. And still others conjecture that the "shell" is made of polished steel, and thus, magnetic, rendered buoyant by cork. "Such a floating magnet would be attracted by the iron of a ship approaching within the range of its attraction, and the force of contact and friction would be sufficient to explode many known detonating compositions." But, though every body was watching, and watching narrowly, with all the aid that optical instruments could afford them, the mode of operation is, we believe, still as profound a secret to the world as before this public experiment.

We have received the following from a correspondent, who minutely witnessed the whole proceedings, and is otherwise acquainted with the details of the subject:—"Of one thing we are quite convinced, that there was nothing in the vessel to cause the explosion; and the 'shell' is inferred from the effect produced, to have been three or four feet below the surface. A wooden case seen floating near the wreck, was by many persons considered to have contained the combustible material; but it was merely the box in which Captain W. had carried his engine of destruction.



SUPPOSED APPEARANCE OF SHELL.

"Captain Warner's 'invisible shell' may be used for the following purposes, viz. — In a steamer or fast sailing vessel, to elude a whole fleet, and in the event of being chased, to destroy them. For a vessel to catch another, she must follow in her wake: these shells will then be sunk as a trap for the pursuing vessels, as will be seen in the annexed cut. (Cut No. 1.) The shell may also be used at the mouth of a harbour, or river, to prevent the ingress or egress of a hostile fleet. Or they can be projected to an incredible distance; an experiment which, we believe, will only be shown when the invention has been sanctioned by the Government."

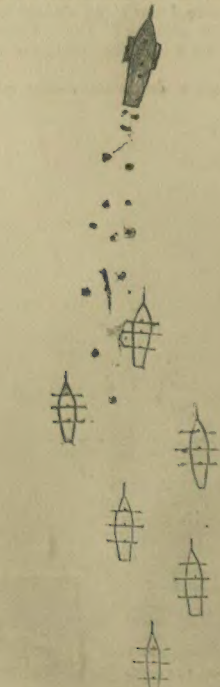


DIAGRAM OF SHIP AND FLEET.

The sketch, with the steamer in the foreground, in the previous page, gives an idea of the effect produced by a line-of-battle ship following in her wake, which is laid with these shells. Whether they are buoyed or not, we cannot say; but, from information to be depended on, we learn that they may be buoyed or not, as occasion may require. It may be urged that, if buoyed, they may be avoided; but sailors know the great difficulty of discerning a small object barely 'awash,' as shown in the illustration, and that it is only seen when right on it, and even then, not in time to avoid it. We do not know whether Captain Warner lays claim to any new chemical discovery of an explosive power; but, at all events, he has discovered means of handling with impunity to himself, the most deadly and destructive combustibles. There are several materials known that would destroy a ship as quick as Captain Warner's, could they be but applied; but the consequences to those who have had the temerity to meddle with them, have been of the most frightful description.

The preceding illustrations are from sketches by N. M. Condy, Esq., the marine artist, whose success in works of this class is well established.

Captain S. A. Warner, we learn, commanded a privateer, and in the most gallant manner took one of the largest frigates that ever sailed from Boulogne. He has been, for some years, engaged in experimenting with a new implement of war, which he first described to his late Majesty William IV., in 1831; the Sailor King directed its merits to be investigated; and, accordingly, Admirals Sir Richard Keats and Sir Thomas Hardy, reported thereon satisfactorily. Subsequently, at the request of Lord Melbourne's private secretary, Lieut. Webster examined the principle and practice of Capt. Warner's discovery, and, in 1839,

asserted its merits to be "so extraordinary as to vest the absolute sovereignty of the seas in the hands of the first power that should adopt them." Their range was stated at five or six miles; and a hundred sail of the line were declared to be useless against a vessel furnished with this stupendous power. Nevertheless, the subject rested till 1840, when it was agitated in the *Times*. In the spring of 1841, a trial took place upon a lake, in the presence of Sir Robert Peel, Sir G. Murray, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir F. Burdett, Lord Ingestre, Col. Gurwood, and Captains Britten and Webster; when, with a shell, weighing only 18 lbs., was lifted into the air, a boat weighing 2½ tons, filled with and shattered into a thousand pieces, 5½ tons of solid timber, and displacing, at least, 14 or 15 tons of water; the noise of the explosion scarcely exceeding that of a gun. A commission had previously been appointed by Government to investigate the merits of Capt. Warner's discovery; and the results were embodied in a pamphlet by Mr. Walsby, the barrister. Still, the question was left undecided until the recent experiment at Brighton.

The results have already been the subject of inquiry in Parliament. On Monday night Sir Robert Peel, in reply to a question by Capt. Pechell, stated that the Government had nothing whatever to do with the experiment. On the same night, Lord Ingestre, in reply to another question, by Capt. Plumridge, intimated that he was not at liberty to disclose either the materials by which the destruction was effected, nor the manner in which it was done; but the noble lord read the following certificate, which had been drawn up entirely with reference to the subject, to the facts of which his lordship was ready to make oath:—

July 21.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the operations against the John o'Gaunt, of 300 tons, conducted by Captain Warner, off Brighton, on Saturday the 20th instant, were under our management and control. We further certify that the explosion did not take place from any combustible matter either on board or alongside the ship, but was caused by Captain Warner, who was on board the William Wallace steamer, having the ship in tow at a distance of about 300 yards, and that the explosion took place in consequence of a signal made by us from the shore, the time of which was not previously known by Captain Warner.

We further declare our belief that Captain Warner has never been on board the ship since she left Gravesend.—INGESTRE, Captain, R.N., C.B.; T. DICKINSON, Captain, R.N.; W. H. HENDERSON, Captain, R.N., C.B.

Sir Charles Napier then asked the noble and gallant lord if he was quite sure there was not a Torpedo in the case, such as, in the words of Fulton, the inventor, was "to blow a whole ship's company into the air." It was a chest containing a certain quantity of gunpowder, which, by means of some clock machinery, might be ignited at a given time under water, and being placed under a ship's bottom, destroy it by the explosion. Fulton offered his invention, but in vain, to the French Directory, and to the Dutch Government; he was sent by Bonaparte to Brest, where, however, he failed. It was subsequently offered to the British Government, and a commission appointed to examine the project; but Fulton took two days to blow up with his Torpedo, or Catamaran, an old Danish brig in Walmer Roads!

The commission upon Captain Warner's invention having been pronounced at an end on the 1st of May last, he addressed the following gratuitous offer to the Government Commissioners:—

Being now in possession of a bark fit for service, with her sails bent, I offer to you, her Majesty's commissioners, my permission to take the ship into any of the Government dockyards, and strengthen her in any manner you please, to test the force of my powers to the fullest extent. I shall then have no objection to go through the trials suggested by yourself (Colonel Chalmers, B.A.), and Captain Caffin, secretly with you, on condition of a written understanding that in case I succeed in satisfying you of the efficacy and practicability of my inventions, I am to be reimbursed my expenses. Without this understanding, though I shall be happy to see yourself and Captain Caffin, I must claim the privilege of having as many other parties present at my experiments as I may please.

This fair and liberal offer was not accepted; but, we are glad to see that Lord Ingestre has given notice of a motion upon the subject in the House of Commons for Tuesday evening.

It may not be generally known that Captain J. Norton has invented a most formidable percussion shell, to explode at the bottom of the sea. An iron tube, like the barrel of a musket, is screwed into a shell of any size, water-tight. A rod of iron, about half a pound in weight, and one foot in length, is suspended within the tube, by means of a split quill passing through a hole in the upper end of the rod, the other end being armed with a percussion cap. The mouth of the tube is closed with a screw lid, almost water-tight. Tin or brass wings being attached to the upper end of the tube, will keep it in a vertical position during its descent to the bottom of the sea; and the shock, on its striking the bottom, will cause the bar of iron within the tube to fall and produce the percussion and explosion. Should it be found difficult to make the shell water-proof, Captain Norton is satisfied that percussion-powder, made from silver, will explode by friction or percussion, even when mixed with water. These shells have been also adapted to field artillery, and have been pronounced "simple, safe, and efficacious."

The properties of explosive compounds are interesting, at this moment, in their assumed connexion with Captain Warner's secret. Two of the most formidable compounds known are the chloride of nitrogen, or azote; and its brother compound the iodide of ammonium, or nitrogen. The mechanical force of the chloride of azote in detonation, is superior to that of any other known, not even excepting the ammoniacal fulminating silver. Dulong was the first to investigate the iodide of ammonium, and exchanged for his knowledge in one experiment three fingers and in a succeeding experiment, an eye.

#### GRAND FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF THE POET BURNS, AUGUST, 1844.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS feel great pleasure in announcing to the Public of Scotland that they have secured the services of several eminent Artists and Authors to attend the GREAT FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF ROBERT BURNS. No expense will be spared in the execution of the Engravings, which will be both splendid and numerous. The Literary Department is intrusted to one of the most popular Writers in Scotland, and it is arranged that these Illustrations and contributions will be given in the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, On SATURDAY, AUGUST 3rd; also, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 10th; and to be concluded on SATURDAY, AUGUST 17th.

The number of Illustrations of this event are expected to comprise TWENTY BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS. In the progress of this Festival other objects of interest in Scotland will be introduced, and will form a

GREAT PICTURE OF THE MOST ROMANTIC PART OF BRITAIN. \* \* The immense demand expected for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will render it necessary that orders should be given immediately to the News Agents in Scotland.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is published every week, containing about Thirty Engravings. Price 6d., free by post. Office, 198, Strand, London.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 28.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 29.—G. Naudeus died, 1653.  
TUESDAY, 30.—W. Penn died, 1718.  
WEDNESDAY, 31.—Day 15h. 24m. long.  
THURSDAY, August 1.—Lammas Day.  
FRIDAY, 2.—First mail, 1784.  
SATURDAY, 3.—Wilberforce died, 1833.

#### HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 3.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
1 26	1 51	2 17	2 40	3 4	3 23	3 44	4 2	4 21	4 41	4 58	5 16

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Cambrian correspondent, Mr. Edward Taffy Morgan, has been very uselessly choleric; he attempts a defence of the morality of Wales against an article in our last, in which it was never dreamt of or alluded to, and calls "gross falsehoods" the quotations (on the subject of music alone) which we through delicacy extracted only from the works of Welsh writers! An Irishman is not put into a passion by being supposed capable of blunders, but a Welshman—no, we beg pardon, a "Cymro"—will not allow his national folly to be harmlessly ridiculed. Did Mr. Taffy Morgan ever read Shakespeare's "Sir Hugh Evans"? And again, what has his rudomontade about hospitality and purity of morals to do with our few observations on the origin of the Cambrian harp? Proh pudor!

"Selbus," Dublin.—We will see.

"F. C.," Manchester, may probably obtain the works referred to, of Mr. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

"Oromenis" is mistaken: the passage in our journal respecting the Rev. Mr. Newman, was a quotation from the "English Review," just published.

"A Well-wisher," Birmingham.—His letter has been referred to the engraver of the view.

"Z. W."—Thanks.

"M.," Helston.—The subject is too "cloudy."

"A Constant Reader."—We are gratified at our correspondent's approbation of the Southampton view.

"A Reader," Walton-on-the-Naze.—The demand for the toll is legal.

"E. J. H. St. Vincent" should write to Mr. Landells, Bride-court, Blackfriars.

"Terminus," St. Day, near Truro.—We are of opinion that several London advertisers pay £3000 a-year, and upwards, for advertisements.

"T. C.," Edinboro'.—In 1837, nearly one-half of the duty on hops was contributed by the county of Kent; Sussex was the next in amount, and then Hereford, Worcester, and Hampshire.

"M. S. J. A. Munro."—Thanks, but we have not room.

"A. L. and J. L."—If under £10.

"S. S. J.," Halesworth, may rest quiet till next session of Parliament.

"A Constant Reader" should apply to the New Zealand Company.

"B. B. Z." should write to the Governor of the Bank of England.

"B. S." should recollect that we have many tastes to please.

"A Correspondent," Bolton.—The Duke of Wellington is an Irishman.

"W. B.," Halesworth, and "W. C. R." will be entitled to the large Print.

"Minima" is thanked for his corrections.

"A Subscriber," Westport.—The large Print of "London in 1842" may still be had, by order, of any bookseller.

"J. M., Bonhill.—By continuing his subscription, the subscriber will be entitled to the large Print.

"H. C., Langston, should see the advertisement of the large print. The railway referred to is a continuation of the South Eastern Railway.

"Cesaromagers," Chelmsford.—The large print is not intended to be bound with the 4th volume.

"A Young Lieutenant, R.N.," should write to any army and navy tailor. We have not room for the obituary beyond its present extent.

"B.," Knutsford.—Perhaps our correspondent will favour us with a sketch and memoir.

"G.," Strand-lane, should call.

"Wexford."—We think the charge is correct.

"T. W.," Limerick, should order the print and No. of any news-agent, price 1s.

"D."—The documents are collateral security for the debt.

"A Traveller" is thanked for the hint. The price of each half-yearly volume is 18s. bound.

"J. B.," Windsor.—We do not find the origin of the name of Virginia Water in any readily accessible description of Berkshire.

"J. D.," Colesford, should not attempt to disguise his handwriting.

"E. S."—We do not feel disposed to extend the questionable celebrity of the French novelist in question.

"J. W. P.," Burslem, is thanked.

"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—The paragraph—anonymous.

"Beatrice," Kensington, should apply to the Income-tax Commissioners for the district in which she resides. Unwrought ivory is sold by weight.

"S. K.," should forward a specimen of the proffered sketches.

"J. H. S."—At draughts, it does not always follow that it is a drawn game when only one man of each party is left.

"A. Z."—The Turnpike Trusts Bill is one of the many deferred measures of the present session of Parliament.

"A. B.," Thirsk.—The price of our paper, if paid in advance, is 26s. per annum for 52 Nos.

"A Constant Subscriber." Walton-on-the-Naze.—We have not room.

The Committee of the Hartwell Peace and Temperance Festival are thanked for the views, &c., which press of matter prevented our engraving; but next year, we hope to illustrate their interesting meeting.

"A Subscriber," Linlithgow, will be entitled to the large print.

"Homo" is jocose: he should see future announcements.

The following poetical contributions are ineligible—"Lines by M. to the Duke of Devonshire;" "C. B. on a Young Mother;" "Lines by H. D. on the Wellington Statue;" "The Lament of a Jacket;" "Song, by Philo-Cricket."

"T. C. C.," Douglas, Isle of Man.—We think the Rothesay Castle steamer was wrecked late in 1839.

"Government School of Design."—The distribution of the prizes took place on Wednesday, Mr. E. W. Gladstone in the chair. Next week we shall engrave the principal prizes, and briefly report the progress of the school.

"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—A child that has lost either parent is an orphan.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1844.

It is generally stated that the legislative business of Parliament will close on the 8th of August; it will not, however, rise on that day, but be adjourned over till the 22nd, in order to give time to the Judges to return from Circuit and deliver in their opinion on the points submitted to them, on the Writ of Error, from the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench. The decision of the Lords must be given in the present session, as to defer it till the next, would inflict the greater part of the sentence, with a doubt still existing as to whether there may or may not have been a flaw in the legal proceedings. The opinion of the Judges will be given in writing, and then the House of Peers will proceed to judgment, in which it may be necessary to state, they are not bound to decide according to the opinion so delivered, though coming from such high authorities it will doubtless have great effect on their lordships, whichever way it may be. The judgment having been given, Parliament will be prorogued, most probably by commission.

A curious coincidence marked the final stages of two of the principal measures introduced by the Government this session. In the discussion in committee on the final clauses of the Poor-law Bill, an amendment was moved, and by a Conservative member, which will have the effect of relaxing the strictness with which the act has been interpreted as to out-door relief. The amendment was resisted by Sir J. Graham, but on the division the Government was beaten; for though the majority was only one, yet "it will do," as Mercutio says, as well as a larger. The first Poor Law was strict enough on this head, but it was in addition strained unnecessarily on the side of harshness by those who administered it. The present amendment will, in some degree, correct the evil—for an evil it was—and the good work has been still more assisted by Sir J. Graham himself, by a declaration made on Wednesday last, of what he, the highest authority, both as one of the framers of the law and its chief administrator, conceives to be the intention of the act. He declares that by the old act, even as it stood, Boards of Guardians have the power to order out-door relief in cases of necessity, and that the unsparing indiscriminate severity with which destitution has been forced within the walls of the "house," as the condition of receiving the relief which in many cases was not required to be more than a casual one, is not warranted by the provisions of the bill. If Sir James Graham is right in his view of the law—and his well-known ability would prevent our doubting that he is so—why, in the name of justice and common sense, did he not state his opinion long ago? What a vast amount of doubt and uncertainty it would have relieved; what a mass of suffering it would have prevented; for it would be entertaining a worse opinion of mankind than we possess, to suppose that the guardians were always the willing instruments of the hard operation of the law. They overstrained the act for fear of breaking it, and dreaded being humane lest they should by mistake have fallen into an illegality. We here see the bad effect of the absurdly intricate and technical wording of acts of Parliament; they cannot be understood by those who are not practised in legal subtleties; but they are eternally liable to be misconstrued, and a practice once adopted under a certain act, establishes the rule by which others proceed, without looking at the act at all, and the result is often needless oppression and discontent. Mr. B. Escott, on hearing the interpretation given by Sir J. Graham, stated that he had frequently urged the Board of Guardians, of which he is a member, to adopt this very view, but had always been outvoted! We have no doubt that this has frequently been the case, and now that Boards of Guardians are assured they have more discretion than they thought they had, we hope they will use it wisely, and make "relief" what it was intended to be—assistance; and not cut off every applicant for it from society by immuring him in a workhouse and converting him from a struggling but perhaps still hoping man, into an objectless and despairing pauper.

The other instance we have alluded to, in which the House of Commons came to a conclusion the reverse of that arrived at by her Majesty's Government, occurred on the Railways Bill. Like the Poor-law, it was dragging its slow length out of the purgatory of a committee, being as yet neither accepted nor condemned, when again an amendment was moved, and again by a Conservative member, making it imperative on railway companies, should they run any trains on a Sunday, to append to the first and second-class carriages a third-class train. The amendment was opposed in this case by the President of the Board of Trade, as in the other by the Secretary of State. Mr. Gladstone alleged that he could not think of encouraging Sunday travelling in the working classes. But it was answered, you provide for travelling on that day by those who can pay well for it; be at least impartial; for the poor man may have as urgent need to



be conveyed from place to place on the Sabbath as the rich one, and to compel him to pay a high fare, is subjecting his necessity to a heavy tax, without asserting your principle one jot. In fact, the case, as stated by Mr. Sheil, was this—Dives was to be permitted to travel, while Lazarus was to stay at home; and the incongruity was so apparent that the house carried the amendment against the Government by a majority of 33—a large number in a thinly-attended house during a morning sitting. We wonder that so clear-headed a man as Mr. Gladstone should have put himself in such a position; he had not one argument to fall back on, as he had given up the principle of prohibition of Sunday travelling, by allowing first and second-class carriages to run. As a question of principle, he was bound to prohibit all or none. It was almost amusing to remark member after member rising on both sides, and all with some new form of condemnation of the partiality of the Board of Trade. Mr. Gladstone must have seen his mistake long before the division; and he would have done better to have conceded the point than to have exposed himself to defeat. We may observe, by the way, that there has seldom been a measure introduced which underwent such a change in its progress as this Railway Bill.

One of the last acts passed this session is an act of what may be called retributive justice. A notorious offender against political morality is effectually put out of the way of sinning any more. The Borough of Sudbury is politically extinguished, it is disfranchised; the powers it has abused are taken away from it, and having nothing to sell, can be purchased no more. Of the defunct we are told to say nothing except what is good; but where the subject of the discussion never did a thing of which good can be said, and many things which provoke tongues and pens to speak evil if they would speak with justice, how shall the injunction be observed? The best plan, perhaps, is to let its memory die, except so far as its misdeeds may act as a warning, and its fate as an example to other boroughs which could be named as by no means immaculate. It is not always the most guilty that are selected for punishment. Those on whom the Tower of Siloam fell were not sinners above all the Galileans. One great offender has been swept away, but there are many left having ample cause and necessity for repentance. We are glad that Parliament has taken this decisive step. Of all punishments it is the most striking and effectual. The question now remains to what place shall the two members be given, for we presume the list of Parliament will be maintained at the number of 658? The University of Edinburgh might, we think, put in a strong claim to consideration.

THE investigation into the late accident at Blackfriars-bridge, has terminated without fixing any direct blame on any one. Indeed the summing up of the Coroner appears to acquit the proprietors of the pier, which might have been strong enough for the landing and embarkation of passengers crossing it a few at a time, but was not meant to bear the weight of a large concourse of people at once.—

If it were shown that the wooden bridge was not sufficiently secure for the ingress and egress of parties passing to the river steamers, and that in consequence of such insecurity human life had been sacrificed, a verdict of manslaughter then would lie. It appeared, however, from the whole of the evidence, that the fatal event took place from the improper conduct of the persons who forced their way upon the bridge, and not from any neglect on the part of the pier people, who did all in their power to keep them off. Though sufficient for the purpose of ingress and egress to the steamboats, the bridge might not have been strong enough for those who forced their way upon it at the time of the accident. What right had they to be there? If any money had been taken for their admission, or if any inducement had been held out to them to come there, any person holding out such inducement would be liable to the charge of having caused the deaths which ensued.

It appears that at least some efforts were made to keep the crowd off, but the exertion of one man could do nothing against the determination of many, and then follows the inference of the Coroner, as to the real cause of the event, which, we fear, is too well founded:—

The incautious rashness of the people who crowded to the wooden bridge in despite of all the efforts of the man on the pier to keep them away, led to the terrible catastrophe which involved the immediate families of those victims of the over-rashness in the deepest affliction, and startled the public by circulating exaggerated reports of the calamity. It was clear from the whole evidence that the accident occurred from the desire always prominent on the part of the people of England to see a stirring sight at all hazards.

A destruction of life from one kind of danger will frequently call attention to another. The over-crowding of the steamers has often been a subject of remark, but till some awful destruction of life occurs, nothing effectual seems very likely to be done. In the meantime it would be as well if the pleasure-loving part of the public, which is generally a very careless one, would ponder the following facts, communicated to the Lord Mayor by Mr. Under-Sheriff Anderton:—

He begged permission to draw his Lordship's attention to the state of the steam vessels in conveying passengers to different parts of the river. On Monday night one of the steamers was observed at Blackwall to have on board upwards of 1000 persons, so that there the immense mass stuck, deriving its safety in a great degree from the impossibility of moving from one side to the other, for if the vessel dropped a little upon either side the most awful destruction must have taken place.

This is only one instance out of many; and here the evil is of a kind that the public might remedy for themselves. Others require the interference of authority, and we are happy to see such a statement as the following coming from the first Magistrate of the City:—

My opinion as regards the regulating the speed of the steam-vessels is, that we should have an authorised agent on board—a sort of city pilot; we should erect public landing-places ourselves too, and do away with those private piers altogether; but I am convinced the Navigation Committee will make every exertion for the public safety and benefit, and it will no longer be considered indispensable to pack people together like a flock of sheep to insure their security from drowning.

### THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, took their usual early walk. The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice were taken a drive in an open pony carriage. The royal party took a drive in the afternoon, the Queen and Prince Albert in an open phaeton and pair.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household attended divine service this morning in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service in the chapel near Cumberland-lodge. In the forenoon the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, walked in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness took a drive in the afternoon in a pony phaeton.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing this morning in a pony phaeton, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore Lodge. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert rode out in a pony phaeton, the Prince driving. The royal children were also taken out for airings.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, walked this morning in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, were taken an airing in the forenoon. The royal party left the Castle for a drive in the afternoon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent took an airing in an open carriage. The royal dinner party at the Castle, in the evening, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlotte Dundas, and the Countess Wratiaslaw.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, walked in the pleasure grounds of the Castle this morning, and also took an airing in a pony phaeton. Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore Lodge. Sir Robert Peel arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen. In the afternoon the illustrious party rode out. The Queen, the Marchioness of Douglas, the Countess of Mount Edgumbe, and the Countess De Grey, occupied an open carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was on horseback. The Royal Family were taken in the gardens of the Castle in the afternoon.

THURSDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing morning and afternoon in a pony phaeton and pair. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken out in the forenoon.

RETURN OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER TO ENGLAND.—On Thursday morning,

at eight o'clock, the Black Eagle arrived at Woolwich Dockyard, having on board her Majesty the Queen Dowager and suite. The Queen looked exceedingly well, and sat on deck until half-past eight, while the carriages, five in number, were getting on shore and the horses putting to, and then disembarked and immediately proceeded to town. The landing was strictly private. A foreign steamer proceeded up the river with her Majesty's luggage.

ANOTHER ROYAL VISIT.—We understand that his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William Louis of Prussia, brother of the King, and heir apparent to the Prussian throne, is expected on a visit to her Majesty in the early part of next week. His Royal Highness will probably be present at the Goodwood races.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—We believe it is arranged that the visit of the King of the French to her Majesty will take place in September. The King will embark at Treport. His Majesty will be accompanied by two ships of 74 guns, and four or five steamers, and will land at Portsmouth, whence he will proceed by railway to the station nearest to Windsor. His Majesty will remain eight days at Windsor, and will not visit London.

THE KING OF SAXONY'S TOUR.—On Saturday last the two carriages and four conveying his Majesty the King of Saxony and suite drew up at the White Ox Inn, at High Heston, about halfway between Penrith and Carlisle, when his Majesty, Baron Gersdorff, Doctor Carua, and others, walked forward down the hill towards Low Heston. On the road a gig passed them in which were a lady and gentleman and a little boy; the latter happened to lose his hat out of the gig, when his Majesty hastened from his attendants and picked up the hat, and ran after the vehicle and gave it into the little fellow's hand. The lad, on being informed who the illustrious personage was who had picked his hat up off the road, was, of course, highly delighted, and called his hat the "King of Saxony." His Majesty has since visited Glasgow.

A ROYAL ARTISAN.—During the recent tour of the King of Saxony in the North, his Majesty visited the well-known pencil manufactory of Messrs. Banks, Foster, and Co., at Keswick. The King not only examined every process through which the pencil passes, but having expressed his admiration at the manner in which the operation of stamping was performed, he was solicited by Mr. Banks to try the operation, which the royal visitor at once agreed to, and on a dozen pure lead pencils being placed in his hands his Majesty passed them through the engine with an expertness and tact that would have done credit to a more experienced workman.

THE EXPECTED ACCOUCHMENT OF HER MAJESTY.—Two engines, to be attached to special trains, have been commanded to be kept in constant readiness with their steam up, both by day and night, at the Paddington Terminus of the Great Western Railway, to start at five minutes' notice for the Slough Station, for the purpose of conveying the great officers of state en route to Windsor Castle, upon their being summoned from town on the auspicious and interesting occasion of the accouchement of her Majesty. A powerful alarm has just been fixed at the galvanic telegraphic office at Paddington, communicating with the telegraph at Slough, for the purpose of arousing the attendant who sleeps at the office, in the event of a telegraphic express reaching the terminus from Windsor during the night. A trusty person has also been appointed to remain in attendance at the office of the Slough Station throughout the whole of the night. It is computed that a message can be expressed by the aid of the telegraph from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace in 25 minutes.

Dr. Charles Locock, first physician accoucheur to her Majesty, has arrived at Windsor, and taken up his residence at the house of the Rev. D. F. Markham, one of the canons of Windsor, and within the precincts of the Castle. Dr. Ferguson, second physician accoucheur, and Sir James Clark, Bart., one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen, have also arrived. Mrs. Lilley, who has been engaged as her Majesty's monthly nurse, is at the Castle.

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.—The inhabitants of Dover intend to commemorate the approaching birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert (the 12th of August) by a grand fête and fancy fair on a very extensive scale, under high patronage and the immediate support of the first families in the locality; the proceeds to be devoted to the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society, of which his Royal Highness is patron.

The Duke of Wellington will give a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music on Wednesday evening next at Apsley House, to which are invited their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and four hundred of the *élite* of the *haut ton*. The entertainment, it is understood, is given for the purpose of introducing Lady Charles Wellesley after her recent alliance with Lord Charles. Lord Brougham is expected to arrive in the north in the course of a few days, the requisite arrangements having been made for his lordship's reception at Brougham Hall, to which considerable additions and alterations have lately been made in the building and decorative departments.

LIBERAL PRESENT OF HER MAJESTY.—At the recent marriage of the Rev. Edward Hartopp Grove, Vice Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, to the Hon. Harriet Lister, one of her Majesty's Maids of Honour, her Majesty presented the happy fair one with a magnificent locket containing her own hair, together with a donation of £1000, to which were added £500 from Lord John Russell, as a mark of his esteem. The bride was given away by Lord John Russell, whose first wife was her sister.

An address has been agreed to by the inhabitants of Guernsey, signed by 7000 natives, and 750 English residents. It is printed on white satin, and on the reverse side all the speeches at full length which were delivered at a late meeting at Guernsey, with a raised gold border. Sir Thomas Saumarez wrote to the Queen, begging permission to present it in person, and she graciously favoured him with an autograph reply, to the effect that she would herself receive from him the address. Sir Thomas was enroute to the Duke of Kent many years, and is, it appears, a favourite of her Majesty.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.—Viscount Grimston, M.P., is on the eve of leading to the hymeneal altar Miss Weyland.—It is currently gossiped in the circles of fashion, that a lovely and accomplished daughter of a noble earl and countess is likely to be, within a few months, conducted to the altar by a young viscount, her presumptive to a much higher title.—On Tuesday, at Hampton Church, Mr. Cochrane, son of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, led to the altar the daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour, Commander-in-chief in the Pacific.—The marriage between Mr. Kerrison and Lady Caroline Strangways was solemnised on Tuesday morning at Melbury, Dorsetshire.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF LEICESTER.—It is with pain we record the demise of Anne Amelia, Dowager Countess of Leicester, wife of the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P. for Coventry, which took place on Monday morning, at Longford-hall, her ladyship's seat in Derbyshire, where the deceased countess had repaired for her accouchement. Her death resulted from her confinement, having, on the 10th instant, given birth to a son, who survived its birth only a few hours. The deceased countess was third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Albemarle.

ACCIDENT TO THE EARL OF MORNINGTON.—The Earl of Mornington met with an accident on Wednesday, at his residence at Twickenham. His lordship missed his footing in descending a stone staircase, and rolled to the bottom, where he was taken up severely bruised, but happily no bones were broken, and it is hoped that his lordship has suffered no internal injury. The venerable earl is now in the eighty-second year of his age, and his frame has been somewhat shaken by this unfortunate accident.

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CONSECRATION.—On Wednesday morning the Lord Bishop of Worcester consecrated a new church in Birmingham, dedicated to St. Stephen. The church, which is a neat and convenient structure, is capable of accommodating about 1200 persons, having many of its sittings unappropriated and free. On Sunday morning the Lord Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new church at Yeadon, in the parish of Guiseley, near Leeds, in the presence of a large number of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. The Lord Bishop of Ripon has licensed the Rev. William Metcalf, M.A., Incumbent of Kirkhammerton, Yorkshire, to the ministry of the new church.

THE ISLE OF MAN.—The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, held an ordination at Bishop's Court, on Sunday, the 21st inst., when the following gentlemen were admitted to holy orders.—Priests.—The Rev. John Fry Garde, the Rev. John Congreve, B.A., the Rev. Isaac Britain. Deacons.—Alexander Watt, A.M., Philip Dowe.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England had a meeting on Tuesday. Those present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Ely, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Lord President of the Council, the Dean of Westminster, and the Earl of Besborough.

The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln have nominated the Rev. James Johnson, curate of Crowle, Lincolnshire, to the living of Glenham and Normanby, in the same county. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough has instituted the Rev. James Powell Marriott, B.A., to the rectory of Cottesbach, Leicestershire, vacant by the resignation of Fitzherbert Adams Marriott. The Rev. George Cook, M.A., has been instituted by the Bishop of Salisbury to the perpetual curacy of Piddle Hinton, Dorsetshire, vacant by the cession of the Rev. T. Thellusson Carter, on the presentation of the Provost of Eton College. The Rev. W. F. Sims, M.A., Chaplain to Lord Viscount Strangford, has been appointed to the evening lectureship of Lee Church, Kent, of which parish he is the curate. The Lord Bishop of Oxford has licensed the Rev. Robert Williams to the perpetual curacy of Stoken Church, Oxfordshire.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

TAKING THE VEIL.—On Tuesday morning the imposing ceremony of taking the black veil was performed at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, at Parker's Folly, Bermondsey. At the early hour of eight o'clock the chapel of the Convent was crowded, principally by ladies, to witness the ceremony. At that hour the Convent bell began tolling, announcing the entrance of the procession, which consisted of the priests, incense-bearers, and assistants, followed by the nuns, each of whom bore a lighted wax taper. The ceremony was then proceeded with, during which solemn mass was celebrated; and at the conclusion, each of the nuns embraced their newly professed sister, and they returned to the Convent in the same order in which they had left. The young lady who has thus embraced the profession is a Miss Duff, and is possessed of considerable property. She has been in the convent upwards of two years, and is of great personal attractions.

THE STATE OF THE WEATHER.—The weather has been intensely hot in the metropolis this week. On Tuesday the thermometer stood in the sun, south aspect, 109 degrees. When placed, at four o'clock, upon wood, in opposition to its rays, the spirit reached 121 degrees, whilst the other, which was longitudinal, was only 102 degrees. The shade thermometer indicated, in the sheltered position, 94 degrees '5; and the most extraordinary indication was the heat of Mon-

day night, which was not less than 63 degrees, eight degrees above temperate heat; being a most unusual heat in the night, even in eastern nations. On Tuesday afternoon at Windsor the thermometer in the shade, on the north side of the Castle, ranged between 61 and 62 degrees, and within a few minutes after the sun had passed the meridian, the mercury rose to 122 degrees Fahrenheit, the thermometer being in the sun, on the southern side of the royal residence, and between the Victoria and Augusta towers.

THE STATUARY AT THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The Committee for managing the building of this splendid edifice have recently determined upon most important improvements in the shape of statues, that will tend to render it of a far more attractive character than was at first anticipated. A finely carved marble figure of the Queen will stand in the centre of the quadrangle, facing the principal or western entrance. The sum of 1000 guineas has been allowed for its cost, and the artist being left to the selection of her Majesty, she has been pleased to confer the honour on Mr. Lough. A new statue of Sir Thomas Gresham, 15 feet in height, and chiselled out of Portland stone, at a cost of 500 guineas, has also been decided on, and will be placed immediately under the tower at the eastern end. New figures of Sir Thomas Whittington and Sir Hugh Myddelton are likewise to adorn this commercial building. The former, for which £450 has been allowed, will, with a new statue of Queen Elizabeth, occupy the only two niches on the east side of the area. The latter, with another, will be placed on the north exterior facing Bartholomew-lane, £430 being allowed for its cost. The figures are in a forward state, and it is hoped that they will occupy their several positions on the day of the opening of this important structure.

THE REGISTRATION.—In consequence of the recent decision of Lord Chief Justice Tindal, that lodgers paying a yearly rent of £10 were entitled under the Reform Act to the privileges of voting at elections, there is every probability that the constituencies of the metropolitan boroughs will this year be greatly increased. In the Tower Hamlets about 1000 claims have been sent in to the overseers; in the Ward of Cripplegate, notices have been served for 700; and in the borough of Lambeth there are no fewer than 1000 new claimants, the great majority of whom are lodgers. From this it is evident that the revision of the lists of voters will this year last much longer than usual.

INCREASE OF LUXURY.—The effect of the importation of pines from the West Indies is that such luxuries have been placed within the reach of the poorer classes, by the novel mode of having considerable numbers exposed in barrows and hawked through the streets for sale in the same way as it is customary to see cherries and cocoa nuts, but with the addition that the public ears are saluted with the extraordinary cry of "Pine Apples, a penny a slice."

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—On Wednesday the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of this valuable institution took place in the great room of the establishment at Somerset-house. The hour fixed for the business of the day was four o'clock, and by that time the great room was filled by the pupils, and a large assemblage of Members of Parliament, artists, and other distinguished personages, amongst whom were several ladies. The walls of the room were covered with paintings in fresco, drawings, models, and other works of art, the productions of the students, of a very meritorious character. Lord Colborne having briefly opened the proceedings of the day, called the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone to the chair for the purpose of distributing the prizes. Mr. Gladstone made some very gratifying observations upon the progress which the School of Design, manifested by the productions of the pupils, had made within the comparatively short period since its establishment, and expatiated upon the important and useful results which must accrue from it to the extensive manufactures of this country. A debt of gratitude was due to the Government under whose auspices this great experiment of superinducing an excellence in the ornamental arts, upon the proud pre-eminence which this country already enjoyed in those more purely of industry and ingenuity; and, for himself and his colleagues, he was happy to be able to declare their warm and anxious interest in its success, and their determination to lend it every co-operation in their power. (Cheers.) The right honourable gentleman also passed a high compliment upon the exertions of the council, and of Mr. C. H. Wilson, the director, to whose seal, talent, and discretion so much of the success which had attended the objects of the institution was due. This compliment was responded to by loud cheers from the pupils, re-echoed by many of the general company. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to deliver the prizes to the successful competitors.

SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—This exhibition took place on Tuesday, in the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and attracted a large crowd of respectable individuals. The show of flowers was very good, and the selection for prizes made by the judges gave universal satisfaction. The collection of miscellaneous plants in pots was particularly fine, and from their showy, elegant appearance, added much to the beauty of the exhibition. In the evening the gardens were crowded, in consequence of the double attraction of the fireworks and flowers. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, honoured the exhibition with their presence between one and two o'clock, and expressed their high gratification at the show of flowers and fruits.

### POSTSCRIPT.

THE NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—Lord Heytesbury, the newly appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. A'Court, left London on Thursday at an early hour, and proceeded by railway to Liverpool, en route for Dublin Castle.

NEW CHURCH AT WINDSOR.—On Thursday the Lord Bishop of Oxford consecrated a new church at Windsor, the foundation stone of which was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert in April, 1842. A large number of the clergy and laymen of distinction were present at the ceremony.

Yesterday the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the schools in union with King's College took place in the large theatre of the establishment. The chair was occupied by the Bishop of Lichfield, and there was a numerous company. When the speeches had been delivered, the chairman distributed the prizes, which consisted of valuable books and silver medals. The Bishop of Lichfield made some laudatory remarks upon the discipline and general character of the school.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.—It appears from the official table of the mortality in the metropolis, that the number of deaths in the week ending July 20, was—males, 454; females, 442.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—A grand sailing match for three prizes, given by the above club, took place on Thursday. The vessels that contended for the prizes were as follows:—Champion, 25 tons; Gazelle, 25 tons; Phantom, 20 tons; Enigma, 25 tons; Blue Belle, 25 tons; Dolphin, 11 tons; Sea Nymph, 10 tons; Fay, 12 tons. The prizes were for the first boat of the first class a superb silver salver; for the second boat, a silver gilt vase; and for the first boat of the second class, likewise a silver gilt vase, all bearing appropriate inscriptions. The distance was from Greenwich to Gravesend and back. The start took place at half-past eleven. Precisely at 6h. 2m. 45s. the Blue Belle rounded the buoy at Greenwich, winning the first prize (the silver salver); the Champion, at 6h. 43m., winning the second prize (first class), followed by the Sea Nymph, who won the second class prize. On their coming in the several winning yachts were loudly cheered. The yachts which lost did not arrive till some time afterwards.

ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE, AND ST. KATHERINE'S REGATTA.—On Thursday the Scullers' Match, given by subscription of the lovers of aquatic sport in the parishes of St. Botolph and St. Katherine's, took place, and attracted a large concourse of spectators. The match was for a new coat and badge, and several minor prizes. The distance rowed was from off the Custom-house, and round a vessel moored off Downe's wharf, Lower East Smithfield, twice each heat. The fifth, or grand heat, was between Wing and Martell, two Irongate Stairs watermen. The former won easily.

THE STEAM-BOAT PIERS ON THE RIVER.—On Thursday morning the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Chairman of the Navigation Committee, inspected the steam-boat piers above London-bridge. They disembarked at Blackfriars-bridge, and minutely examined the construction of the pier. His lordship examined persons who were present at the time of the accident as to the immediate cause of the disaster. It was quite manifest to the Lord Mayor that the planks connecting the dumb lighters with the shore had been of a thickness quite incompetent for the purpose for which they were laid down, and that the lighters themselves, and in fact all portions of the structure, were highly dangerous. The Lord Mayor and the city officers afterwards attended a committee at the Guildhall, and orders were issued to the water-bailiff and clerk of the works to set off from London-bridge and proceed up the river, and to compel the owners of all piers immediately to put them in a condition for the safe and convenient embarkation of passengers by steam-boats; and in the event of hesitation in complying with the regulations, the Lord Mayor declared that he would sign warrants, which the City Solicitor had prepared, for removing with a strong hand every pier not rendered conformable with the rules.

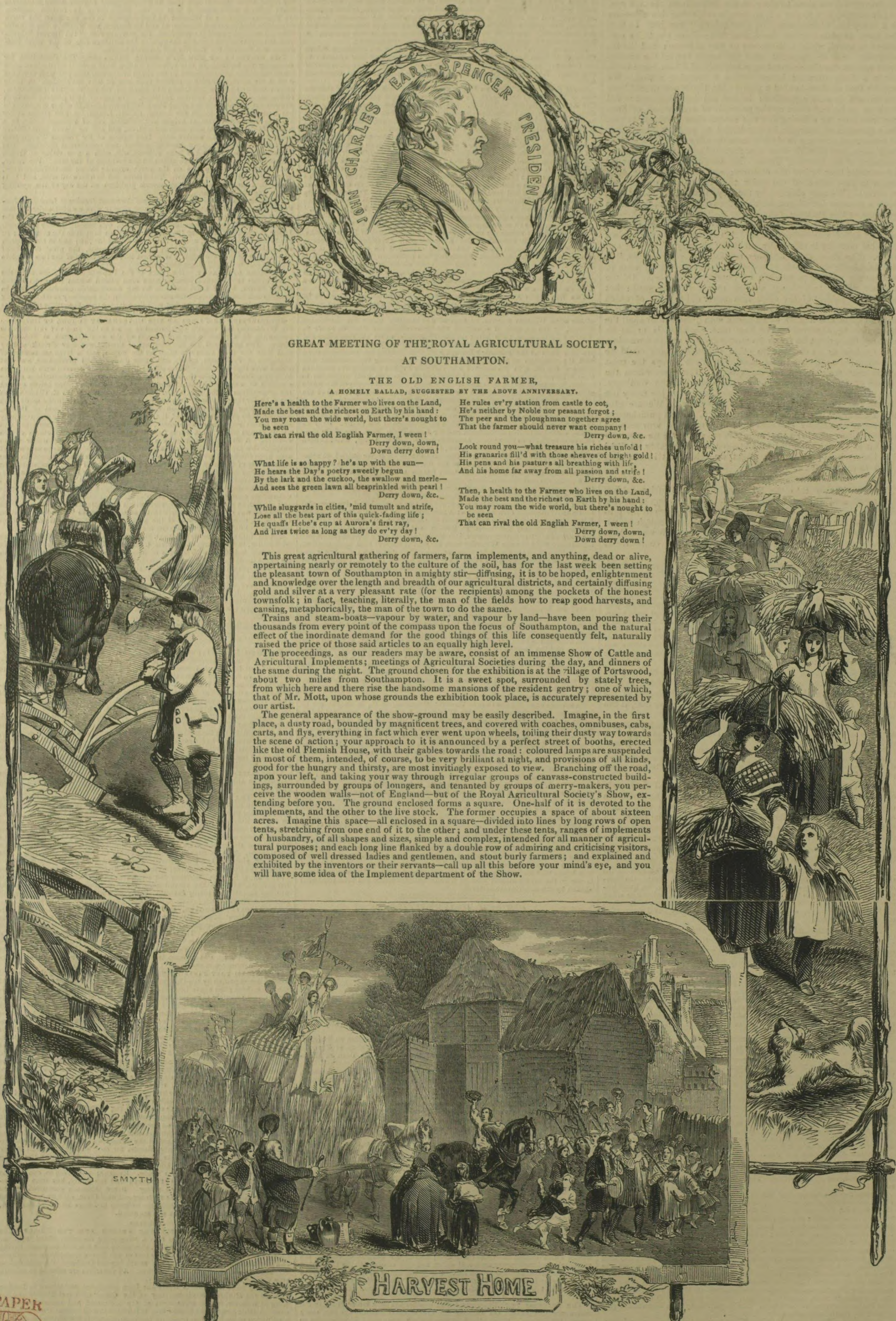
ANOTHER CONVICTION FOR ARSON.—At the Suffolk Assizes, held at Ipswich on Wednesday, Ann Manning, aged 32, was indicted for having set fire to a dwelling-house, in Wangford, on the 25th of June last, the property of James Rathen. From the evidence it appeared that the husband of the prisoner having been confined for some offence against the game-laws, left his wife in great distress. The landlady had put in a distress for rent, and as he refused to stay proceedings, the prisoner was heard to threaten that she would burn the things in the middle of the room. The house was afterwards found on fire, and it had evidently been done by some one inside. Evidence was given to connect the prisoner with the transaction, and the jury found her guilty, but from the circumstances recommended her to mercy. Baron Alderson concurred in the recommendation, and delayed the sentence.—David Clow, aged 40, was indicted for feloniously setting fire to a shop, the property of James Heffer, at Farnham, Suffolk, on the 18th instant, but was acquitted.

### FOREIGN.

ANOTHER CONFLICT BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND THE MOORS.—The latest accounts from Paris state that a telegraphic despatch, dated from the bivouac of Sidi Zaer, the 16th instant, announces that Marshal Bugeaud, having been provoked by a fresh attack on the part of the Moors, completely overthrew and pursued them as far as three days' march beyond Ouchda. He returned on the 15th to the camp of Lalla Magrina. All the tribes are offering to submit, even those within the Moorish territory.

We are glad to hear that a treaty has been concluded and signed in London between the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Great Britain and the King of Hanover, for the adjustment of the protracted and embarrassing discussions arising out of the Stude dues. It is stated in well-informed quarters that a reduction of not less than one-third has been effected in the duties on the most important articles, and that the settlement of the Stude fees and charges has been embodied in a general treaty of commerce and navigation with the kingdom of Hanover.





GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,  
AT SOUTHAMPTON.

THE OLD ENGLISH FARMER,  
A HOMELY BALLAD, SUGGESTED BY THE ABOVE ANNIVERSARY.

Here's a health to the Farmer who lives on the Land,  
Made the best and the richest on Earth by his hand:  
You may roam the wide world, but there's nought to  
be seen  
That can rival the old English Farmer, I ween!

Derry down, down,  
Down derry down!

What life is so happy? he's up with the sun—  
He hears the Day's poetry sweetly begun  
By the lark and the cuckoo, the swallow and merle—  
And sees the green lawn all besprinkled with pearl!

Derry down, &c.

While sluggards in cities, 'mid tumult and strife,  
Lose all the best part of this quick-fading life;  
He quaffs Hebe's cup at Aurora's first ray,  
And lives twice as long as they do ev'ry day!

Derry down, &c.

He rules ev'ry station from castle to cot,  
He's neither by Noble nor peasant forgot;  
The peer and the ploughman together agree  
That the farmer should never want company!

Derry down, &c.

Look round you—what treasure his riches unfold!  
His granaries fill'd with those sheaves of bright gold!  
His pens and his pastures all breathing with life,  
And his home far away from all passion and strife!

Derry down, &c.

Then, a health to the Farmer who lives on the Land,  
Made the best and the richest on Earth by his hand:  
You may roam the wide world, but there's nought to  
be seen  
That can rival the old English Farmer, I ween!

Derry down, down,  
Down derry down!

This great agricultural gathering of farmers, farm implements, and anything, dead or alive, appertaining nearly or remotely to the culture of the soil, has for the last week been setting the pleasant town of Southampton in a mighty stir—diffusing, it is to be hoped, enlightenment and knowledge over the length and breadth of our agricultural districts, and certainly diffusing gold and silver at a very pleasant rate (for the recipients) among the pockets of the honest townfolk; in fact, teaching, literally, the man of the fields how to reap good harvests, and causing, metaphorically, the man of the town to do the same.

Trains and steam-boats—vapour by water, and vapour by land—have been pouring their thousands from every point of the compass upon the focus of Southampton, and the natural effect of the inordinate demand for the good things of this life consequently felt, naturally raised the price of those said articles to an equally high level.

The proceedings, as our readers may be aware, consist of an immense Show of Cattle and Agricultural Implements; meetings of Agricultural Societies during the day, and dinners of the same during the night. The ground chosen for the exhibition is at the village of Portswood, about two miles from Southampton. It is a sweet spot, surrounded by stately trees, from which here and there rise the handsome mansions of the resident gentry; one of which, that of Mr. Mott, upon whose grounds the exhibition took place, is accurately represented by our artist.

The general appearance of the show-ground may be easily described. Imagine, in the first place, a dusty road, bounded by magnificent trees, and covered with coaches, omnibuses, cabs, carts, and flies, everything in fact which ever went upon wheels, toiling their dusty way towards the scene of action; your approach to it is announced by a perfect street of booths, erected like the old Flemish House, with their gables towards the road: coloured lamps are suspended in most of them, intended, of course, to be very brilliant at night, and provisions of all kinds, good for the hungry and thirsty, are most invitingly exposed to view. Branching off the road, upon your left, and taking your way through irregular groups of canvass-constructed buildings, surrounded by groups of loungers, and tenanted by groups of merry-makers, you perceive the wooden walls—not of England—but of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, extending before you. The ground enclosed forms a square. One-half of it is devoted to the implements, and the other to the live stock. The former occupies a space of about sixteen acres. Imagine this space—all enclosed in a square—divided into lines by long rows of open tents, stretching from one end of it to the other; and under these tents, ranges of implements of husbandry, of all shapes and sizes, simple and complex, intended for all manner of agricultural purposes; and each long line flanked by a double row of admiring and criticising visitors, composed of well dressed ladies and gentlemen, and stout burly farmers; and explained and exhibited by the inventors or their servants—call up all this before your mind's eye, and you will have some idea of the Implement department of the Show.

HARVEST HOME





THE CATTLE SHOW, PORTSWOOD.

We now proceed to report the proceedings, on the respective days.

**TUESDAY.**  
**PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE WORKING OF THE IMPLEMENTS.**

This was the most interesting portion of the day's proceedings, and attracted universal attention. The time fixed for the public trial of the agricultural implements to take place was twelve o'clock; but, for some hours previous to that time, the road leading from Southampton to the trial-ground was thronged with vehicles of every description, conveying the interested and curious to the appointed place, distant about four miles from Southampton, on the farm of Mr. C. Cater, at Swathling. Many thousand persons were on the ground, consisting of the agriculturists of Hampshire, and the adjoining counties, as well as of numbers from the extreme western counties. The Queen, Brunswick, and two other steamers, arrived in the morning from Plymouth and Cornwall, full of passengers. All the steamers from the Isle of Wight were also full, notwithstanding many persons were prevented from coming in consequence of the races. Among the parties on the ground we noticed most of the noblemen and gentlemen, and the landed proprietors of the county. The test trials, to determine the merits of the several implements, took place on Friday and Saturday, but were strictly private, the public not being allowed to approach nearer than the outside of the fields in which the implements were tried. These trials were conducted with great care and fairness: even the exhibitors of the various implements were confined to the attendance upon their own implements, and were not allowed to inspect the working of the others.

The judges were Mr. Outhwaite, of Cathrich, Yorkshire, and another gentleman, who conducted the proceedings most impartially, and in a manner which gave general satisfaction. The implements selected for the public exhibition of their working were those previously selected for competition before the judges in the private trials, which had occupied the two previous days; those adapted for light land at Mr. Cater's farm, at Swathling, and those adapted for heavy land, at Mr. Spooner's, at Eling. The field selected for the public trial to-day is a level one, of considerable extent, adjoining the railway, and is a clover ley. The ground was not in good order for working in consequence of its being unusually hard from the long drought. Precisely at twelve o'clock, the ploughing match commenced.

There were sixteen ploughs started, among which were two specimens of American ploughs, presented by Professor Col. The contrast between the working of these transatlantic ploughs and the English ones was most striking, and was the most perfect practical refutation of the self-congratulatory remarks of Daniel Webster, who, on his return from England, stated that he had not seen any implement in England worthy of comparison with those of America. We particularly examined the work of these ploughs, and, compared with the level and accurate furrows made by the English ploughs, which appeared as though cut out by a plane, they were coarse, rough and irregular. The work of the competing ploughs, with the two exceptions we have alluded to, was generally good; especially so, considering the state of the soil. One of the ploughs was a new implement, made by Messrs. F., R., and A. Ransome, of Ipswich: it has a very convenient moveable nose-piece, which adjusts the pitch of the share, either to take more or less hold of the ground, or laterally to give it an inclination more or less toward the land. This plough won the prize of £10 and a silver medal in competing with the others, as a heavy land plough; and also won the prize of £10 and a silver medal, in its competition on the light land. Another of the ploughs was also a new implement, by the same exhibitors, the peculiar feature of which is that the mould-board of this plough is adapted for turning furrows 4½ inches deep, and 9 inches wide, so as to leave the angle of the furrow slice precisely at 45 degrees.

There was another and a strong plough by the same exhibitors, fitted for deep ploughing in tenacious land.

Mr. Lowcock's patent plough for laying furrows all in one direction, and which was awarded a prize of five pounds, was another of the competitors. The peculiar advantage in Lowcock's patent plough is that its construction admits of turning and laying the furrows all at the same angle, and in the same direction, to the right or left alternately, as it passes up or down the field; thus combining the properties of the turn-rest plough with the advantage of retaining the curved form of mould-board, as used on the most approved single ploughs.

An iron two-wheel pulverizing plough, invented by William Mason, constructed for a light soil, with the mould-board made to set wider or narrower as required, and pulverizing knives attached for breaking up old pastures, strong soils or land that requires harrowing and bringing to a fine tilth, was one of the ploughs tried; and the remaining others were—

A one-wheel or swing plough, by Messrs. Tasker and Fowler, of Waterloo Iron Works, Andover, which may be used with or without the skim coulter.

An iron swing-plough, by the Earl of Ducie, which obtained a prize of five pounds at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at Bristol.

A two-wheel wrought iron plough, with patent coulter, by Messrs. Sanders, Williams, and Taylor, of B. dford, which is fitted for wheel or swing plough, and is worked by two or four horses.

A one-wheel plough, by Mr. Hugh Carson, of Warminster, suited for light lands.

A patent iron plough, for sand and other light land. It is made of iron, principally wrought. The peculiarities consist in the very taper and regular curve of the cutting and moving parts, *i. e.*, the share and furrow-turner, to which parts the inventors have paid great attention, not only with a view to reduce the draught, but to make it suitable to as great a variety of soil as possible. Every part of this plough is so arranged, that a common ploughman may take it to pieces, and put it together, without the assistance of a mechanic. It can be

worked either with or without wheels, or with one wheel, as required. It has a broad share to fit it for paring turf and stubbles.

An iron plough, trussed beam, and steel breast, invented by Ransome, and manufactured by Messrs. Sims and Brown, of Tollard Royal, Dorsetshire.

A one-wheel plough, invented by the exhibitors, Messrs. Barratt, Exhall, and Andrews, of Reading, which is fitted with an open turn-furrow for ploughing loamy and other adhesive soils, as it breaks the lower part of the furrow, and thus admits the air. The plough is extremely light, and has very great ease of draught.

Immediately after the termination of the ploughing match, the other implements, consisting of drills, harrows, clod crushers, and numerous other articles, were tried in an adjoining field, all of which seemed to excite general interest.

Throughout the day, the trains continued to bring in a great number of cattle for the show on Thursday.

**WEDNESDAY.**

The great point of attraction was.

**THE COUNCIL DINNER.**

About 400 noblemen and gentlemen sat down to this dinner, which was held at the Victoria Archery and Assembly-rooms. Earl Spencer, the president of the Society, was in the chair, and the Vice Chairman was the Earl of Hardwicke. Among the company present,

we noticed the Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Downshire, Lord Ashburton, Earl of Egmont, Lord Sandon, Earl Ducie, Lord Chichester, Lord Fortescue, Lord Lilford, Earl Somers, Earl of Essex, Lord Camoys, Mr. J. T. Hope, M.P., Lord Scarborough, Mr. Handley, Sir Charles Lemon, Lord Hatherton, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, M.P., Mr. Hayter, M.P., Mr. Y. B. Shelley, Mr. B. W. Blanco, Hon. Mr. A'Court Holmes, M.P., Right Hon. W. Sturges Bourne, Mr. Escott, M.P., Mr. Pusey, M.P., Sir Charles Burrell, M.P., Sir Charles Price, Mr. G. A. Coathope, Mr. Sotherton, M.P., Sir Charles Morgan, Col. Challoner, Mr. Bramston, M.P., Col. Henderson (Mayor of Southampton), Capt. Ward, R.N., Lord De Lisle, Mr. Napper, of Meath, the Duke of Leinster, Mr. Stephen Mills, Sir John Ogilvie, Mr. Hillyer, Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, &c.

After the conclusion of the dinner, which was admirably served, by Messrs. Bathe and Breach, of the London Tavern,

The noble chairman proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen, and he was sure that all present would heartily unite in drinking her health, placed as she was in her present interesting position. (Cheers.)

He next gave the "Queen Dowager, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." (Cheers.)

Lord Ashburton then proposed "the health of the Scientific Gen-



VICTORIA ARCHERY ROOMS.—THE COUNCIL DINNER.



tllemen who had honoured them with their presence upon that occasion."

Dr. Buckland returned thanks in a lengthened address, in which he strongly recommended the use of guano as a manure.

The following list of Awards was then read from the chair:—

#### SHORT HORNS.

Judges—Messrs. Watson, Torr, and Stokes.

Mr. John Cooper, of Brentwood, the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs.

Mr. Hayter, M.P., the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. W. Foulds, of Kirdlington, Notts, the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1842, and more than one year old, 20 sovs.

Mr. John Booth, of Catterick, Yorkshire, the owner of the best cow in milk, 15 sovs.

The Duke of Devonshire, the owner of the best in-calf heifer, not exceeding three years old, 15 sovs.

Mr. R. Booth, of Wallasey, near North Allerton, the owner of the best yearling heifer, 10 sovs.

The judges highly commend Mr. John Forrest's four years two months twenty-five days old short horned cow. Also Mr. John Booth's two years and a half old short horned in-calf heifer.

#### HEREFORDS.

Judges—Messrs. Smythies, Peake, and Mr. W. Perry, of Monkland, Ashdown, the owners of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs.

Mr. G. Brown, of Avebury, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. J. N. Carpenter, of Eardisland, near Leominster, the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1842, and more than one year old, 20 sovs.

Mr. George Drake, of East Tytherleigh, the owner of the best cow in milk, 15 sovs.

Mr. J. N. Carpenter, of Eardisland, the owner of the best in-calf heifer not exceeding three years old, 15 sovs.

Mr. John Walker, of Burton, near Worcester, the owner of the best yearling heifer, 10 sovs.

The judges highly commend Mr. Hebbes's 2 years 4 months 9 weeks 2 days old Hereford bull.

#### DEVONS.

Judges—Messrs. Hudson, Druce, and Franklin.

Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs.

Mr. T. Newcombe, of Hopcote, Minehead, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. Thomas Reynolds, of Baddon Court, Exeter, the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1842, and more than one year old, 20 sovs.

Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, the owner of the best cow in milk, 15 sovs.

Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, the owner of the best in-calf heifer not exceeding three years old, 15 sovs.

Mr. J. Hole, of Knowle, Somerset, the owner of the best yearling heifer, 10 sovs.

The judges highly commend Lord Portman's 5 years and 2 months old Devon Bull.

#### CATTLE OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Judges—Messrs. Brown, Claydon, and Gilbert.

Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Eling, near Southampton, the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs.

Mr. W. Woolcock, of St. Peter's, Hants, the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1842, and more than one year old, 10 sovs.

Mr. C. W. Robin, of St. Helier, Jersey, the owner of the best cow in milk, 10 sovs.

No stock shown for the best in-calf heifer not exceeding two years old.

Mr. John Hume, of St. Helier, Jersey, the owner of the best yearling heifer, 7 sovs.

The judges highly commend Col. Le Couteur's 1 year and 5 months old bull; also Mr. W. B. Gater's 2 years old bull, and Mr. John Rougier's 4 years Jersey cow.

CATTLE OF ANY BREED OR CROP NOT QUALIFIED TO COMPETE IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Judges—Messrs. Hall, Smith, and Palfrey.

Mr. W. Brine, of Tolpuddle, near Dorchester, the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs.

Mr. Thomas Jenner, of Cowdry Park Farm, Petworth, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. Thomas Dowden, of Mitcheldever, Andover-road, the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1842, and more than one year old, 20 sovs.

Hon. M. W. Nugent, the owner of the best cow in milk, 15 sovs.

Hon. M. W. Nugent, the owner of the best in-calf heifer not exceeding three years old, 15 sovs.

Mr. W. J. Cahoun, of Benderton, near Chichester, the owner of the best yearling heifer, 10 sovs.

The judges commend Mr. John Allsop's 1-year-old short-horn and Devon cross bull; also the Duke of Buckingham's 2-years-old long-horned heifer.

#### SHEEP.

##### LEICESTERS.

Judges—Messrs. Metcalfe, Bateman, and Major Brown.

Mr. J. G. Watkins, of Woodfield, Ombersley, Stourport, the owner of the best shearing ram, 30 sovs.

Mr. T. E. Pawlett, of Beeston, Beds, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. T. E. Pawlett, the owner of the best ram of any other age, 30 sovs.

Mr. T. E. Pawlett, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. John C. Watkins, of Woodfield, the owner of the best pen of five shearing ewes, 10 sovs.

Mr. John Beasley, of Chapel Brampton, near Northampton, the owner of the second best ditto, 5 sovs.

##### LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

NOT QUALIFIED TO COMPETE AS LEICESTERS.

Judges—Messrs. Gillett, Elliott, and Elliott.

Mr. Charles Large, of Burford, Oxfordshire, the owner of the best shearing ram, 30 sovs.

Mr. Charles Large, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. Edward Handy, of Sevenhampton, Gloucestershire, the owner of the best ram of any other age, 30 sovs.

Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

##### SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

NOT QUALIFIED TO COMPETE AS SOUTH DOWNS.

Judges—Messrs. Chapman, Harris, and Morris.

No award to the owner of the best shearing ram.

Mr. Thomas Hutton, of Odiham, Hants, the owner of the best ram of any other age, 20 sovs.

Mr. W. Humphrey, of Chaddlesworth, Newbury, the owner of the best pen of five shearing ewes, 10 sovs.

##### SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

Judges—Messrs. Weall, Emery, and the Hon. W. Gage.

Mr. Jonas Webb, of Cambridge, the owner of the best shearing ram, 30 sovs.

The Duke of Richmond, the owner of the second best do., 15 sovs.

Mr. James Beaven, Market Lavington, the owner of the best ram of any other age, 30 sovs.

Mr. Grantham, of Stoneham, near Lewes, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

The Duke of Richmond, the owner of the best pen of five shearing ewes, 10 sovs.

Mr. David Barclay, M.P., the owner of the second best ditto, 5 sovs.

##### PIGS.

Judges—Messrs. Farncombe, Kemp, and Wiley.

Lieut.-Col. Thornhill, of Lyndhurst, Hants, the owner of the best boar of a large breed, 10 sovs.

Mr. Pusey, M.P., the owner of the second best do., 5 sovs.

Mr. W. F. Hobbs, of Markshall, the owner of the best boar of a small breed, 10 sovs.

Mr. F. M. Goodlake, the owner of the second best ditto, 5 sovs.

Mr. Pusey, M.P., the owner of the best breeding sow of a large breed, 10 sovs.

Mr. A. P. Falconer, of Christchurch, the owner of ditto, of a large breed, 10 sovs.

Mr. J. House, of Wareham, Dorset, the owner of the best pen of three breeding sow pigs of the same litter, above 4 and under 9 months old, 10 sovs.

The judges highly commend Mr. Hobbs's Essex boar and his Essex sows. They also commend class 2 generally.

In the short-wooled sheep, the judges commend Mr. John Pope's old Dorset horned rams, 31 months old each; also, Mr. James Rawlence's two rams, of 30 and 40 months old; and, Mr. Thomas Goodwin's and Mr. John Pope's Hampshire Down ewes.

In the Extra Stock, the judges awarded £10 to Mr. Charles Large, for his 4 years old Oxfordshire ewe; £7 to Mr. M. Goodall, for his 5 year old cow of the India and French cross; £2 to Mr. George Drake and £1 to ditto; £4 to Mr. T. B. Northeast, for his South Down ram, and £2 to ditto, and £4 to Mr. W. Samsbury; and for pigs £2 to Mr. Hobbs, £2 to ditto, and £3 to ditto, and £1 to Mr. Calhoun.

The "pleasuring" may be said to have commenced on this day, by all those who were determined to make the whole affair "a sight," upon which the *Times* has this very neat piece of home philosophy:—

There are balls, and concerts, and public dinners, for the supporters of agriculture, and a theatre, and even Van Amburgh and his lions; and it is astonishing how interested people are to see, when collected together on an occasion of the sort, things which, taken singly, they would neglect and despise. A very small portion of this bustle is to be attributed to the direct, though all to the indirect, fascinations of the unconscious cattle. To see them, to meditate—deeply, steadfastly, with hands on hips—upon their several proportions, their oleaginous development, and their "breed," is of course the great attraction of the agriculturists. They come to see the fat bulls; the "company" come to see the agriculturists and the other "sights;" and thus out of so many elements not naturally associated—bulls, cows, farmers, lords, ladies, lion-tamers, lions, fiddlers, and showmen—is a very gay, giddy, excitable, motley multitude brought together, all agreeing in the one great object of killing time for a week, and affording each other amusement by seeing and being seen.

In the morning, the Duke of Cambridge arrived by a special train. His Royal Highness breakfasted with the Mayor, and then proceeded to inspect the Implement-yard, which the duke was permitted to enter, contrary to the society's strict rule.

#### THURSDAY.

This has indeed been a grand day for Southampton, and never before was the town and its suburbs so thronged. Not less than from 25,000 to 30,000 strangers must have arrived in the course of the day, in addition to the number of persons previously here. At a very early hour in the morning, steamers from the Isle of Wight, Dorsetshire, Portsmouth, the Channel Islands, and the whole western and southern coast, made their appearance in Southampton water, their decks and cabins laden with passengers. Coaches, carts, gigs, country waggons filled with farmers and their labourers, poured in, and literally blocked up the streets and roads. Indeed, the whole line of road from Southampton to the Show-yards at Portswood, nearly two miles in length, was a continuous stream of vehicles and pedestrians, as crowded as the Strand at noon, through which, as Dr. Johnson remarked, "the full tide of human existence pours its mighty volume." In addition to this, the railway trains were continually arriving, twelve extra having been put on. A considerable number of people assembled round the station to witness the anticipated arrival of Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington, both of whom, it appears, the good folks here had made up their minds to see, though, under existing circumstances, there was but little probability that the Prince could leave Windsor or the Duke London.

The weather was favourable, and light fleecy clouds tempered the intense heat which has prevailed for the last two days.

Towards four o'clock, the leading agriculturists visited the Show-yard for the Pavilion-dinner, but the ground, in consequence of the price of admission being, according to custom, reduced in the afternoon, was still more thronged than in the morning. On the whole the exhibition was most satisfactory, and afforded the highest gratification to the numerous visitors.

We now come to a more detailed description of

#### THE CATTLE SHOW.

which formed the chief attraction in this day's proceedings. The Show-yard, for the exhibition of the cattle, as well as the Implement-yard, was thrown open to the public at an early hour this morning.

The whole Show covers fifteen acres of ground, and is divided into three compartments. The first, appropriated for the stock, contained twenty sheds, each 252 yards long; some of the sheds were subdivided, to meet the various wants of the respective animals they were intended to receive. For instance, the sheds for the reception of brood mares were closely boarded and separated from the others; those for the stallions and bulls were of greater strength than the others. The boars were in pens of double iron hurdles.

The second compartment formed the Implement-yard, and contained nine sheds, each 252 yards in length. The third compartment, which was the smallest, was appropriated for the preliminary and private trials of the implements previously to their being sent to the other trial-grounds. It was here that the steam-engines were tried, and their utility tested in setting in motion the numerous agricultural implements—such as the thrashing, winnowing, chaff-cutting, and other machines. The Cattle-yard, which, previously to the judges' awards, had been kept strictly private, so much so, that Lord Spencer found it necessary to apologise last night at the Council-dinner, for breaking through the regulations by taking his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to inspect it, was this day thrown open by completely removing the closely boarded barrier, nearly 600 feet in length, and thus forming the Cattle and Implement-yard into one. The coup d'œil upon entering was remarkably striking, and appeared to engage the attention of numerous thousands who visited the scene.

At the extreme end of the Implement-yard there was one of Manning's portable wooden cottages, which had a picturesque effect. It was placed there for the location of the workmen and foremen in charge of the yard. The arrangements were most complete, and carried out with great strictness. A door was specially appointed for the entrance of the members of the council and the exhibitors, so as not to interfere with the entrances appropriated to the public. So strictly was this entrance kept, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was even detained some minutes before he was admitted, although he was attended by several members of the council. The plan of the show yards was arranged by Mr. B. Gibbs, and the sheds and other buildings were erected by Mr. Manning.

The stock exhibited this year was superior in several instances to that exhibited at most of the previous meetings. A new class was introduced here, to which prizes were awarded, of cattle of the Channel Island breed, among which were several very good specimens. The two years and four months old bull, belonging to Mr. W. J. Phillips, of Eling Vicarage, Southampton, which gained the first prize yesterday, was very much admired. The awards for the best horses, which were not read by Lord Spencer at the dinner yesterday, were as follows:—

FOR THE BEST STALLIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

First prize, £30, to Mr. Thomas Catlin, of Butley Woodbridge, Suffolk, for a cart stallion, four years old, bred by himself.

Second prize, £20, to the Earl St. Germans, for an aged cart stallion.

FOR TWO YEAR OLD CART STALLIONS.

A prize of £15 to Lord St. John, for a cart stallion two years and two weeks old.

FOR CART MARES AND FOALS.

First prize, £20, to Mr. W. Fowle, of Market Lavington, Devizes, Wilts, for a cart mare and foal; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Tugs, of Penzelwood, Hants.

Second prize, £10, to Mr. G. W. Roberts, of King's Walden, Hitchen, Herts, for a cart mare and foal; mare bred by himself; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Hayden, of Avington, Cambridge.

FOR TWO YEAR OLD FILLIES.

A prize of £10 to Mr. W. Fowle, of Market Lavington, for a two year old filly, bred by Mr. R. Daintree, of Hemmingford Abbots, near St. Ives, Hants.

FOR THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS.

A prize of £30 to Mr. R. Curtis, of Basingstoke, for a thoroughbred stallion, five years old, by Langar, dam by Cervantes, out of Marnana, by Selim.

A black thoroughbred stallion, 4 years old, got by Sheet Anchor out of Valencia, belonging to the Duke of Richmond, and bred by Lord George Bentinck, attracted considerable attention from its symmetry and beauty.

Among the Short Horns a bull of 2 years and 10 months old, belonging to Mr. Hayter, M.P., and which gained a prize of 15 sovs., attracted considerable attention, as well as one the property of Mr. Maw, of Tetley, Lincolnshire. Mr. Maw's bull was perfectly white. A short-horned milch cow, belonging to Mr. John Booth of Killyerby, Yorkshire, and several others in this class belonging to Messrs. Cator, Atkins, and the Duke of Buccleuch, were beautiful specimens of the class. Mr. Carpenter's, of Leominster, Hereford bull, which gained a prize of 20 sovs., was one of the finest specimens of the class. The bull belonging to Mr. Turner, which gained the first prize of 30 sovereigns yesterday, together with the bulls of the breed exhibited by Lord Portman, Mr. T. Harcomb, and Mr. Reynolds, as also a milch cow and an in-calf heifer, both belonging to Mr. G. Turner, and which both gained prizes, were admirable specimens of the Devon breed. Some of them were most beautifully proportioned. One of the cows in milk, of this class, had a remarkably beautiful calf by her side. The sheep occupied nearly four sheds. Among the rams of the Leicester breed were several very fine ones, with great broad flat backs. Among the long wools there was a very fine new Oxfordshire ram, which obtained the first prize of £30, and which is estimated at the value of £200. The extra stock occupied 40 pens. The hogs occupied only one division, and were not very numerous; although there were many among them superior to any that have previously attended these shows. There were several very fine boars, both of the large and small breed, among which there was a white one, belonging to Mr. Goodlake, which weighed 16 score, and an improved Essex one, only sixteen months old, weighing nearly 25 score.

THE DINNER AT THE PAVILION.

At four o'clock a public dinner took place at the Pavilion, specially erected for the occasion, and which is placed in a very convenient part of the town, the Fairfield. The Pavilion is similarly constructed to those that have been erected at the former meetings, when held at Derby, Bristol, Cambridge, &c. It is, however, not so large this year, as it is built only to accommodate 1200 persons, whereas the previous ones were much larger, and capable of containing upwards of double that number. The ladies' gallery is constructed to contain 200. The high table at which the chairman, Lord Spencer, was placed, was capable of holding 36 persons, among whom were most of the nobility who attended the Council-dinner, with a few additions who only arrived in Southampton this morning. The vice-chair was taken by the Duke of Richmond. The table appropriated for the Vice-chairman and his supporters was also a raised one, all the others were on a level, whereas at previous meetings they were placed upon an inclined plane arising from a centre level area, and forming a perfect amphitheatre; we do not think the alteration this year an improvement. The whole of the arrangements of this dinner, as well as those of the Council-dinner, yesterday, which gave so much satisfaction, were under the arrangement of Colonel Challoner. About 1200 persons sat down to the dinner, that being the number of tickets issued, although the applications for them far exceeded that number. The dinner was a cold one, and was supplied

by Mr. Fricker, of the Star Hotel, and like the one yesterday was well arranged.

#### MEETING FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A public meeting for the above purpose was held at the Freemasons' Hall, at two o'clock. The attendance was not very numerous, which, indeed, could not be expected, as most of the agricultural victors were engaged at the Implement-yard. What, however, the meeting lacked in point of numbers was made up by the great respectability of the parties present, among whom were the Duke of Richmond, Lord Ducie, Mr. Pusey, M.P., Mr. Escott, M.P. (Oxford), Professor Playfair, Mr. Goddard, Dr. Buckland, Dr. D. Dubeny, &c., &c.

The chair was taken by Mr. Pusey, who briefly stated the object of the meeting, and pointed out the advantage that would accrue to the agriculturists from the establishing such a college. The project had been taken up by many of the leading agriculturists not only in the immediate district in which it was intended to establish the college, but in other and distant counties. Lord Bathurst had, in addition to providing a suitable farm of 400 acres, on which the college and other buildings were to be erected, advanced two thousand pounds in furtherance of the object. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Richmond, in proposing the first resolution, said that he appeared before them, not as a member of the Royal Agricultural Association, for the rules of that society precluded the members from interfering in any thing but the immediate object for which they periodically met; but he stood before them as a country gentleman anxious to promote an object so laudable and so beneficial to the agriculturists of the kingdom. (Cheers.) They all must regret that their early education had not given them the advantage of the knowledge of chemistry as practically adapted to agricultural purposes. He had declined to take shares in that society upon the principle that every shareholder should have time to attend to the details of the society to which he put his name, so that by so doing he might not mislead others to add their names upon the faith of seeing his name, and thereby supposing he would attend to its practical operations. He would avoid that evil, as he was aware that his many other avocations would prevent him from giving sufficient attention to the details. He, however, so highly approved of the society, that although he could not become a subscriber, for the reason he had stated, yet he most gladly gave a donation to promote its establishment. (Hear, hear.) He would not have the committee be too sanguine of making any profit from the farm. He was a farmer himself, and he was aware that farming was not so prosperous as most other pursuits. He was of opinion that schools of agriculture were much wanted in the country.

Mr. Escott proposed the second resolution, and said that he gladly availed himself of joining a meeting that had so important an object in view. He, in common with many other persons, had long deplored the want of a proper establishment for the education of the agricultural population in pursuits adapted to their after life. A most important fact was developed and published by the agriculturists themselves, as the wish to establish a college originated from a farmers' club (cheers). The object of the meeting had his most cordial support.

The next resolution was to have been proposed by Lord Spencer, but the Duke of Richmond explained to the meeting that that nobleman was unavoidably absent, in consequence of being in attendance on his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was inspecting the show yard.

The Duke of Richmond proposed, and Dr. Daubeny seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Pusey, for the service he had rendered to the agriculturists generally, and for his conduct in the chair.

Mr. Pusey briefly replied, and congratulated the meeting upon the object they had in contemplation being fully carried out, when they saw the noblemen present, and the member for the University of Oxford, as well as two of its distinguished professors, come forward to take them by the hand.

#### FRIDAY.

A general meeting of the society was held this morning at the Victoria Rooms, at which the President elect, the Duke of Richmond, was inducted into office. The Marquis of Downshire, in proposing a vote of thanks to the retiring President, Earl Spencer, spoke in the most flattering terms of that nobleman's exertions, not only during the period of his office, but at all times, to promote the interests of the society, and of the agriculturists generally.

At the next annual meeting, which is to take place at Shrewsbury, in addition to the prizes given this year to the various classes of cattle, prizes will be given to the owners of sheep best adapted to a mountain district. Prizes will also be given for the best essays on various subjects connected with agriculture.

There was a ball last night (according to custom), which took place at the Victoria Rooms, and very fully attended—upwards of 400 persons being present.

This morning the show yard was again visited by many thousand persons, many of them attending for the purpose of purchasing some of the stock intended for sale. A great portion of the stock, brought only for exhibiting, and not intended for sale, was removed from the ground, and sent off by special trains from the temporary station made for the occasion at Portswood.

#### THE THEATRES.

##### HER MAJESTY'S.

On Thursday evening last Madlle. Fanny Elssler took her benefit at this house. The entertainments commenced with Rossini's *chef d'œuvre* "La Gazza Ladrà," with as fine a cast as the composer himself could possibly wish for. Gris was Ninetta; Mario, Gianetto; Fornasari, Fernando; Favanti, Pippo; and though last, not least, Lablache, as the *Podesta*. We have so often spoken of the beauties of this opera that it is needless to say more at present than that it never was more splendidly performed. The scene in which *Ninetta mis-reads the letter to the old Podesta*, was a complication of different interests. The fear of the father—the anxiety of the daughter,—and the magisterial authority of the *Podesta*, were most exquisitely portrayed. The trio or canons, "O Nume benefico" was deservedly encored, perhaps it was never before so beautifully executed. This was decidedly the gem of the opera, although every *morceau* was most exquisitely given.

In the ballet department the *fair beneficaire* distinguished herself more than at *L'ordinaire*. It was quite delightful to witness (maugre the intense heat) the contrast between her and *Cerito*; or rather the union of two opposite kinds of grace. The house was crowded to excess by the first of nobility and fashion. We were delighted to hear from an authoritative *habitué* of the opera, that early next season we shall be treated with a new opera by the "Swan of Pesaro"—the great Rossini!

##### NATIONAL SPORTS.

To those who have little else to make their hearts glad—God help them!—save summer and fair weather, July has set in one complete and joyous holiday. A gorgeous month it has been thus far; and it must be said goodly and grateful use has been made of it by those who most need rest for head and hand. A right pleasant sight is it to see the tens of thousands that daily go forth rejoicing on the bright, broad river—than which a prouder or a fairer never bore golden galley or silken streamer. And beneath oak, and plane, and sycamore—supine in the cool shade, or scattered over the emerald turf of courtly Hampton or Richmond, "the sheen" who may look upon the groups of trim adults, and jaunty youths, and maidens who thus make labour light and toil graceful, without feeling all the patriot in his soul, and his spirit rejoicing that he too is an Englishman! These are national sports, albeit of a class apart from woodcraft or exercises of skill or agility; these are the sports which have made comfort a word peculiar to our language, and home an instinct of our idiosyncrasy.

In the stirring business of the Course the week has been a blank; a pause being necessary to give effect—in every sense of the word—to Goodwood after the three glorious days at Liverpool. But the interest of the racing world has not been permitted to flag. The rumour of foul play on the late Derby has assumed a palpable form, and there is little doubt but that Ratan was made safe, or "served," as his late owner professionally expressed it in some of his last words. The deed of darkness is attributed to one of those gentlemen who make betting a pursuit. They might as well insist, that, unless there were sharks in the sea, there would be no white bait at Greenwich or Blackwall. What will become of the gentleman should the swindling be brought home to him it is hard to say. Giving beans to a racer is not probably a misdemeanour according to the statute—at all events the Thames is not so far from the subscription-room—not above a shilling cab-fare; and what good a little bathing would do him this warm weather after his farm work! One cannot but see the principle of compensation in the racing robberies, that are now becoming identified with the news of the day, like the ordinary police reports, as commentaries on the evidence offered to Parliament of the immaculate character of the turf and its professors.

The amateurs of "river sports" as the amphibious regattas carried on between Wapping and Battersea are called, have been up and at it for these last four or five days. At Bankside there was some good rowing on Monday—accompanied, however, by one of the most melancholy catastrophes of the season, caused by the breaking down of a rotten steamboat pier, at Blackfriars-bridge. By this accident several persons were drowned, whose bodies have been recovered, and it is feared many others. But unless some precautions of another nature are taken, worse remains behind. Holding races with skiffs in the pool, through which countless steamers are at the same time darting like chosen instruments of destruction is a sheer temptation of fate. Some of these days we shall read of a whole



regatta being chopp'd into mince meat; of a crew losing their heads as well as their "sculls;" of an excursion begun in a "funny" terminating very differently. There was also a regatta at St. John's, Westminster, and a prime carer wagger match by the Royal Academy Club—won gallantly by Messrs. Atkinson and Robins—as also rowing at Poplar, Blackwall, and other head quarters of river water craft. The day before yesterday, also, the Royal Thames Yacht Club sailed their last match of the season, which we shall hereafter allude to—reverting for the present to its preceding match, which came off a fortnight ago. This was for a cup given by Captain Cocke. It was Tom Sheridan (or somebody else) who said a concert would be a capital thing only for the music: as symphonies to orchestras are regattas to yacht clubs. The Royal Squadron owes all its discords to its races; the R. T. Y. C. is fast going to category. As a meeting of the latter society is called for Monday next, especially to consider the matter of the Cockeidge di-pute, we will not enter upon the merits or demerits of it, save to show the spirit of loggishness. A member writes to a sporting paper on the matter, and thus concludes his letter:—"If an investigation be not entered upon without delay, I, for one, shall take my name from the club, an example, I hear from others, that will be followed by names of greater weight."

Now, if the member, by the rules of the club, to which he subscribes on entering the society, was entitled to call for an investigation, he could do so of his right; and the threat of "taking his name from the club" was unnecessary. If he was not so entitled, and held it out as a menace, he has given as grave cause of offence as could be offered to a company of gentlemen. We look with interest to the result as deeply concerning the position and character of the Metropolitan Yacht Club.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The large amount of the deficiencies on the Derby, and the slight prospect held out of even a partial settlement of them, continues to operate as a preventive to "excessive gaming" in the shape of betting, and will inevitably have a permanently serious influence on book-making as a system—that it will stop it altogether, notwithstanding all that has been, or may be said and written against it, no one believes for a moment—there always will be backers of public horses, and always plenty to lay against them. Of the business transacted this afternoon little need be said; it was confined to some tolerably heavy investments on Franchise, Croton Oil, The Era, and Pride of Kildare, for the Goodwood Stakes, and on Ithuriel and The Curé for the St. Leger. For the latter race the Ugly Buck, who does not run at Goodwood, and The Princess, said to be in foal, are on the decline.

4 to 1 agst Franchise	11 to 1 agst Parthian	18 to 1 agst Elegance filly
8 to 1 — Croton Oil	11 to 1 — Canton	20 to 1 — Subduer
9 to 1 — Era (t)	12 to 1 — Pride of Kildare (t)	30 to 1 — Merton Lordship
10 to 1 — Best of Three	13 to 1 — Lucy Banks	

GOODWOOD CUP. 7 to 1 agst Prizefighter  
The Squire is reported to be amies.

4 to 2 agst The Curé	7 to 1 agst Day Monius	12 to 1 agst Morpeth
4 to 1 — Ithuriel	10 to 1 — Ugly Buck	12 to 1 — Fough-a-Ballagh
	40 to 1 agst Valerian (t)	

THURSDAY.—The betting this afternoon, except that it made Alice Hawthorn a better favourite for the Cup, and gave the Elegance filly and Merton Lordship a lift for the Stakes, was so nearly an echo of the business transacted on Monday, as to render it needless to give more than a list of the closing prices:—

7 to 2 agst Franchise	11 to 1 agst Canton	18 to 1 agst Lucy Banks (t)
7 to 1 — Croton Oil (t)	12 to 1 — Pride of Kildare	20 to 1 — Subduer
9 to 1 — Era	13 to 1 — Parthian	20 to 1 — Merton Lordship
10 to 1 — Best of Three	16 to 1 — Elegance filly (t)	(t)

GOODWOOD CUP. 6 to 1 agst Prizefighter (t) 17 to 1 agst Discount  
Even on Alice Hawthorn

4 to 1 agst The Curé	9 to 1 agst The Princess
4 to 1 — Ithuriel	40 to 1 — Valerian

## AQUATICS.

BANKSIDE REGATTA.—The twenty-sixth annual regatta for a new boat, and some excellent minor prizes liberally subscribed by the residents of the Clink Liberty, Southwark, to the watermen who had never before won a boat at Bankside, came off on Monday, and was well contested. The two first men of each of the two preceding heats rowed in the last. Bush after a dozen strokes took the lead, closely followed by Kelby, when on rounding the flag-boat, Kelby took the first place, and maintained it throughout, Bush pressing him very closely, and making a capital race. Knight was third, eight lengths astern of the second man.

ST. JOHN'S, WESTMINSTER, REGATTA.—There was in three heats, with sixteen free watermen, comprising those who ply at the Horseferry and at the Middlesex side of Vauxhall-bridge; the distance contested in each heat being from buoys off the Horseferry, up round a boat off Mills's, Thames-bank, down round a boat off the new Houses of Parliament, and back to the Horseferry. The winner took the lead, and kept it decidedly after the first start, coming in first by some lengths. The race was respectively conducted throughout, and was won by Royal and Gardner after a well contested struggle.

CRICKET.—MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUND WITH WENMAN V. SUSSEX.—This match was commenced at Lord's on Monday, and brought to a conclusion on Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of a highly fashionable and numerous assemblage. The score of the match was thus:—Sussex, 154; Marylebone, 92.

At the annual meeting of the Jockey Club, notice was given that at the next meeting of the Jockey Club, a resolution would be made to the effect that no person who is a defaulter for bets shall be allowed to run a horse at Newmarket, either in his own name or in the name of any other person.

THE BENTINCK TESTIMONIAL.—The subscriptions amount to nearly £1500.

GRAND NATIONAL ARCHERY FETE.—Complete arrangements have been made for the grand national archery fete, which is to come off at Knavesmire, near the city of York, on Thursday, August 1. £125 will be laid out in prizes. No competitor will be allowed to take more than one prize. A grand stand will be erected on the ground, and every facility will be afforded to visitors to witness the sports of the day. A most interesting match may be anticipated.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH NAVY. Extract of a letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Gibraltar, dated the 14th of July:—

"The French Government steamer Pluton, with his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, arrived at this port from Oran on the night of the 8th inst.; she steamed for Tangier the following morning, and returned to the anchorage on the same evening."

"The French line-of-battle ships (of the first class) the Suffren, the Jemappes, and the Triton, also the frigate Belle Poule, which were in Algeiras roadstead, have this day sailed for the westward, said to be bound for Cadiz to await the issue of the negotiations now pending with the Emperor of Morocco."

Extract from the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 12th of July:—

"A frigate, signalled three leagues distant to the eastward this morning, did not show her colours until her Majesty's ship Warspite fired a gun and hoisted the demand as she passed Europa Point to the west, when she showed French colours. Her decks were crowded with people."

The sentence of the court martial on First Lieutenant Louis, Royal Marines, Woolwich Division, for leaving his guard at the Victualling-yard, Deptford, without due authority, and for being absent therefrom when the fire took place on board the freight ship Madras, on the 9th inst., was, that Lieutenant Louis be cashiered; but in consequence of certain mitigatory circumstances which appeared in evidence, and the high testimony borne to his character by his commanding officer, Colonel Parke, C. B., Commandant of the Woolwich division, Lieutenant Louis was recommended to her Majesty's favourable consideration, who, exercising her clemency, though fully approving the sentence of the court, has been pleased to order that Lieutenant Louis be permitted to return to his duty.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

We regret to learn, that on Monday Stannington church was struck by lightning and seriously damaged.—*Sheffield Independent*.

BALLOON ASCENT.—On Monday, Mr. Hampton ascended in a new and splendid balloon from Vauxhall gardens, Birmingham. A finer ascent was never witnessed: the weather was calm, and the evening truly delightful. The balloon having attained an altitude of more than two miles, Mr. Hampton descended at Sharehill near Wolverhampton. As it involves several novel points of construction, we shall engrave the new machine in our next paper.

On Wednesday morning an incendiary fire took place at the extensive home-stand of Mr. W. D. Green, of Greenstead-hall, Colchester. The fire originated with a large stack of old hay, and the flames soon communicated with two other hay-stacks (altogether containing between 80 and 90 tons), so a large bean stack, the produce of 20 acres, and a straw stack of about 140 tons. From them the flames spread with the greatest rapidity to a very large barn and stables, which were destroyed. The damage is estimated at £2000. A mob collected, some of whom smashed the windows and plundered the dwelling-house; they also broke open the closets, from which they extracted Mr. Green's watch, and a portion of his plate, and other articles, and from the wire-cellars they took a quantity of wine, from the effects of which a number of them were seen rolling about the premises in a state of intoxication.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—Thursday evening week, a fire broke out in a stable upon New Hall Farm, Mundon, in the occupation of Mr. Francis Blakeley, but timely assistance being rendered, very little damage fortunately was sustained. From the prevaricating manner of the servant girl, Mary Ann Pitman, she was taken into custody, and has since confessed she is the guilty party, having, with a lighted paper from the kitchen, set fire to some hay which was in the rack in the stable.—*Essex Standard*.

MURDER NEAR STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.—Great excitement has been caused in Stratford-upon-Avon by a report of the discovery of a murder committed more than eighteen months ago, at Binton-bridge, near Stratford. Thomas Knight, one of the parties concerned, has made a voluntary confession; from which it

appears, that three men, named Thomas Careless, Badenham, and "Sam," had been drinking at a public-house, when a Jew pedlar was present. On the Jew leaving the house they followed him to the bridge, knocked him down, and took away his box. He cried out, and offered them £5 to spare his life, but they beat him until he was insensible; and then, having torn away a large stone from the bridge, they tied it with a pitch rope round his body, and threw him into the deep water.

SPREAD OF ICENDIARISM.—The Suffolk correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* states that there have been no less than ten incendiary fires in that county within eight days, dating from Sunday at midnight of the 14th of July, to Monday, the 22nd of July. A man named Clowe has been committed on the charge of being concerned in one of them. The Bishop of Ely has addressed a circular letter to the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, in which he states that the amounts of these fires in Suffolk are so alarming, that he feels it to be his duty to call the attention of the clergy of his diocese in that county to this distressing state of things, and to advise them to take such steps in their respective parishes as they shall deem necessary for explaining to their flocks the great wickedness of those who are either directly or indirectly concerned in such unlawful proceedings.

## A GAME OF CHESS.

A friendly chess party, the result of a challenge in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, played between Mr. G. O. O.—, Liverpool, and Mr. J. W. P.—, a member of the Pottery Chess Club; commenced January 16, 1844, and concluded July 18, 1844.

White—Mr. O.	Black—Mr. P.	White—Mr. O.	Black—Mr. P.
1 K P 2	K P two	19 P takes Kt	Kt to Q 2nd
2 K B P one (1)	K R to Q B 4th	20 K P one	Kt takes P (8)
3 K Kt to R 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	21 P takes P ch	K takes P
4 Q B P one	Q P 2 (2)	22 Q to K B 5th ch	K to K's 2nd
5 Q P 2	K P takes P	23 K R P one	K R to K B
6 P takes P	P checks	24 Q to K K's 4th	Q to K B 5th
7 Q Kt to B 3rd (3)	Q R takes Kt (4)	25 Q to K R 5th (9)	Kt checks
8 P takes B	K R P one (5)	26 K to Q sq	Q takes K B P
9 K P one	K Kt to Q 2nd	27 Q takes Q	R takes Q
10 Q to Q Kt 3rd	B takes Kt ch (6)	28 K to Q 2nd	Kt to Q B 4
11 P takes B	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	29 K to Q B 2nd	Q R to K B
12 K R to Kt	K Kt P 2	30 B to K 2nd	R to R 7th
13 R to Kt 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	31 K to Q sq	Q R to B 5th (10)
14 B to K 3rd	Q P one	32 Q R P one	R takes B (11)
15 R to K 2nd	Kt to K B	33 Q Kt to his 2nd	R takes R
16 B to Q B 5th	Kt to K 3rd	34 R takes R	R takes P
17 Q R P two	Q to B 2nd		
18 Q to K's sq (7)	Kt takes B		and White surrendered (12)

(1) A novel, but injudicious mode of opening the game, as it prevents the K Kt from being moved to K B 3rd, which is generally the strongest position for it in the opening.

(2) A weak move: setting up a premature attack, and giving White an opportunity of weakening his centre.

(3) Better cover with Q B.

(4) White's second and third moves give Black this opportunity of breaking up the position of these pawns, which should have presented a shelter for the K on his castling.

(5) This appears to have been moved to prevent White from pinning Kt with Q B, and then advancing K P on it; but would not the sacrifice of his Kt for K P, followed by checking with Q Kt to K B 5th, have opened up a good attack for Black?

(6) Q Kt to B 3rd would, perhaps, have been stronger.

(7) White here abandons a position which might have enabled him to set up a strong attack, by doubling his rooks on the Q Kt's file, in support of Q, and pushing on Q R P, instead of thus retreating, he must have gained an advantage.

(8) Wins a pawn, and plants his Kt in what will be found to be a strong position.

(9) By refusing the offered exchange, and pushing Q into a corner, from whence she has no retreat, White allows his opponent to wrest from him another pawn.

(10) Instead of this comparatively weak move, Black should now have adopted the move which his opponent allows him another opportunity for, and by which he wins the Bishop.

(11) If White now play, Rook takes R; Black checks with Q R, and then takes Q R, coming off with Bishop clear.

(12) It would have been folly to have held out longer with his straggling forces against Black's superiority, both in number and position.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.—Great preparations are making in Scotland to give all possible effect to the great celebration in honour of Scotia's bard, on the 6th August. There is to be a procession of trades, and of parties in Celtic and fancy dresses, passing towards Alloway Kirk, over the new bridge of Doon, and back by the "Auld Brig," to the monument, where the sons, sisters, and nieces of the bard will receive the greetings of the throng. A concert will be given in the open air, Wilson and Templeton being engaged for the occasion. A collation will be partaken of in a pavilion erected for the purpose, and which is calculated for 2000 persons, where all manner of rational festivity will be enjoyed. The Earl of Eglintoun, Professor Wilson, and many other distinguished individuals will honour the celebration with their presence. The invitation to the Ayr Town Council to join the procession, was, at their meeting on Wednesday, enthusiastically responded to; and what with magistrates of towns, public bodies, Archers' Societies, Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Scottish peasantry, &c., with bands of music, and the town, neighbourhood, and line of walk decorated with the choicest offerings of the forest and flower-garden, the demonstration out of doors at the meeting with the Sons of Burns in the cradle-land of the poet, will be a spectacle of the most gratifying and ennobling description. In the interior of the pavilion, however, the effects will be greatly heightened by the glowing orations which those master-minds who have signified their intention of being present, may be expected to deliver on a theme on which their kindred genius renders it a labour of love to expatiate. It is our intention to present our readers with a copious and interesting account of this national festival, with beautiful illustrations, and we beg to refer them to an announcement on the subject, given elsewhere.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The beautiful weather of the last few days has had a wonderful effect on the crops. The harvest in the county of Essex has already commenced, and in the neighbourhood of Romford has become very general. Several fields of wheat, barley, and oats have been cut, and throughout the counties of Kent, Sussex, Essex, and Surrey, grain of every description presents a most luxuriant appearance. Notwithstanding the drought which has prevailed for such a lengthened period throughout the whole of the agricultural districts, which had a serious effect on the early crops of grass, and which it was calculated would have caused hay to be exceedingly dear, the late refreshing showers have caused the crop of aftergrass to be most abundant, and the mowers are now every where engaged in cutting the second hay harvest. Some wheat and oats have already been housed in the most excellent condition. Some samples of fine new wheat were exhibited at Mark-lane on Monday last, the produce of an extensive farm in Essex. The hop grounds of the county of Kent are looking extremely beautiful. Should the present fine weather continue, the harvest will become general throughout the country in the course of a week or ten days.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Among the recent wonders connected with travelling, may be mentioned a recent experimental trip to Ostend. The directors of the Dover railway, M. Barcel, Chief of the Public Works, and M. Drouet, Secretary of the Belgian Legation in England, left London by the Dover railway at twenty minutes past six o'clock in the morning. The train arrived at Dover at fifty minutes past eight o'clock, after stopping at Folkestone twelve minutes; the steamer was in readiness, and left Dover at twenty minutes past nine o'clock, and arrived at Ostend at fifty minutes past one o'clock. The passage from London to Ostend was thus completed in seven hours and a half, including the embarkation and all stoppages, which at least occupied forty minutes.

The ship *Crusader*, bound from Halifax to London, was cast away about the 12th of December, on the island of Cape Wapitougou, and all the crew and officers perished. Three dead bodies were found washed up on the beach of the island, near the spot where the wreck was lying. A boat, with five persons in it, was observed by the natives a few hours after she struck, but it was impossible to render them any assistance, on account of the dreadful state of the weather, otherwise they would have been saved, the natives being very friendly.

A letter from Constantinople dated the 3d July, gives an account of a beautiful atmospheric phenomenon which was seen on the previous Sunday. The atmosphere was hazy, but without a cloud. Thermometer about 90 degrees. An immense meteor, like a gigantic Congreve rocket, darted with a rushing noise from east to west. Its lightning course was marked by a streak of fire, and, after a passage of some 40 or 50 degrees, it burst like a bombshell, without detonation, lighting up the hemisphere with the brilliancy of the noonday sun. On its disappearance a white vapour remained in its track, and was visible for nearly half an hour. Many of the vulgar look upon it as a very bad omen, whilst others attribute it to the warm weather which continues.

A Frankfort journal publishes an account of the population of Prussia, from which it appears that, in Prussia Proper, and all the States under the Prussian Crown, the number of the inhabitants was, in 1840, 14,934,340. This number, however, must have increased considerably since 1840, for England and Ireland, Prussia is, we believe, the State of Europe in which the population increases most rapidly.

The Marquis of Londonderry has left town for the north, with a view to arrange, if possible, the unhappy differences now existing among the colliery population in that district.

The wounded men from the army of Gwalior disembarked from the ship *Windsor*, on the morning of the 22nd inst., and proceeded forthwith to Chatham, in medical charge of Surgeon Wood, 9th Royal Lanciers, and Assistant Surgeon Mapleton, her Majesty's 40th Foot, who were selected at Gwalior for this arduous duty. It would appear that the result has been most satisfactory, only one casualty having occurred amongst those brave fellows on the voyage. It is gratifying to learn, too, the very great kindness and attention that were evinced towards the wounded by the authorities in India.

The first railway ever formed in the British colonies is about to be constructed in the island of Jamaica, between Kingston and Spanish Town. The length is twelve miles, though powers have been obtained from the House of Assembly to carry the line some miles further if the projectors should not yet be desirous. Although the engineer and superintendents of the works have not yet left England, yet it is expected, from the easy gradients on the line, the abundant offers of labour already received, and the forward state of the iron work which is in course of preparation in this country, that the line will be open in October twelve months. This will be the first line of railway ever constructed by the labour of free negroes.

Private letters from Kissengen, announce the proximate arrival in this country of that celebrated statesman and diplomatist, Count de Nesselrode.

According to accounts received at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, there was a great scarcity of water at the island of Ascension and every one had been on allowance for three months. Vessels wanting water were obliged to go for a supply to Rio de Janeiro, and the cattle, sheep, and goats, were dying for want.

It is stated that a considerable reduction of the fares between Liverpool and London is about to be made almost immediately, the directors of the Grand Junction and the London and Birmingham Railway Companies having both decided in favour of such a step. This is one of the first results of the cordial understanding which now exists between the two companies.

During a storm of thunder and lightning which passed over the neighbourhood of Gloucester on Thursday afternoon, an old labouring man, named John Lane, seventy-one years of age, who was working in a potatoe field near Churchdown, between Gloucester and Cheltenham, was struck by the lightning and killed instantly.

The Lords of the Treasury have agreed to propose a grant for the completion of Nelson's Monument. The total sum required for the completion of the work is £12,095, namely, for granite steps £3095, four commemorative subjects in bronze £4000, four lions £3000, and architect's commission £2000. The Lords of the Treasury recommend a vote of £8000, which, with subscriptions in hand, will be sufficient for the purpose. A well known artist, Mr. R. Park, the sculptor, offered to the Government to complete the monument for £5000, which was rejected. However, he has since undertaken to complete the monument on his own responsibility, and at his own cost, rather than that any further difficulty should occur in the matter.

Major General Sir Robert Sale, his heroic lady and their widowed daughter, Mrs. Sturt and child, arrived at Lyme Regis on Tuesday, and subsequently left for London.

The Russian frigate *Aurora* has arrived with a quantity of gold, and it is said with some valuable presents for her Majesty also. The property contained in wooden boxes weighed just six tons, and has been safely deposited in the vaults of the Bank of England. It was rumoured at Gravesend that the gold was sent to this country for the purpose of being refined, and that the frigate would remain three weeks in the river, for the purpose of taking it away when so prepared.

A dreadful fire took place on the 1st inst. at Drontheim, in Norway. Several streets and 12 public edifices are stated to have been burnt to the ground. A similar disaster occurred at Cronstadt, in Transylvania, on the night of the 30th ult.; more than 90 buildings were destroyed. It is stated also, in a German paper, that the fine market-place of Marienburg has been burnt down.

An explosion of gas, the consequences of which were frightful, took place on Monday evening, at the Porter a lodge of No. 25, Rue Neuve St. Jean, Faubourg St. Denis, Paris. A vent having opened in the pipe supplying the wine-shop in the same house, the porter, whose lodge is very dark, took a lighted candle too near to it, and the gas caught fire. Two children of the unfortunate man were killed, and his wife so severely wounded in the leg that she was necessarily carried to the hospital.

## THE LATE MR. THOMAS HUDSON.

This celebrated song-writer, who, by his comic effusions, was "wont to set the table in a roar," was born in April, 1791, in Mount-street, Lambeth; and was, consequently, at his decease a few weeks since, in his fifty-fourth year. He was the son of Mr. John Hudson, of the Stamp-Office, Somerset House. He was, at the usual age, apprenticed to a grocer, and subsequently commenced business in the metropolis. But, "Tom Hudson" (as he was termed in convivial circles) preferred the *deliciae musarum* to the sweets of his own trade. In the year 1820, he commenced singing his own songs in private parties; soon after which he wrote lyrics for the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens. About this time he commenced publishing his songs periodically; and we believe some fourteen or fifteen parts to have been issued, with ultimate advantage to the author, if not with direct profit. They abound, as the reader may be aware, with *vis comica*, and are recommended by their fun, "with indelicacy suppressed."

Though well known in the convivial circles of the metropolis, Hudson was not a dissipated man, for his habits were the reverse of intemperance: his talents at impromptu were very great; he has often caught up some incident which occurred at the table, or availed himself of the unexpected appearance of some public character, to produce an appropriate joke or compliment, which never failed to tell upon the company. Tom, however, was by no means an Apollo in voice; but, "the new song, composed by the singer," excused his defects of vocal execution. His more studied efforts were characterised by great humor and knowledge of life, and an abundant stock of those grotesque images which give the finish to a comic picture. With the middle and lower phases of London life, and the ridicule which has been attached to citizens and Cockneys, he possessed an extensive acquaintance: indeed, his perception of the ridiculous was altogether extremely nice. He was modest and retiring in his manners; and few men ever filled a "throne of human felicity" (as Dr. Johnson calls a tavern chair), with so humble a consciousness of his own merits. His features were rather of the sedate cast, and rarely partook of the bilious glow, with which he was wont to light up the faces of others. He made many friends by his genius, as well as by the genuine worth and kindness of his nature: the majority of his earlier effusions, we have been told, received a few finishing touches from the hands of young men of classical attainments, who likewise furnished the mottoes for the songs, mostly selected from the poets and satirists of antiquity.

Notwithstanding his careful habits, and his many points of excellence as a husband, father, and friend, Hudson died in straitened circumstances; and now that "Poor Tom's acold," his widow and children are left in distress. A number of his warm-hearted admirers have therefore announced a Vocal and Instrumental Performance for the benefit of Mrs. Hudson and her family, at the Concert-room of the Princess' Theatre, on Wednesday evening next. All the artistes for the occasion have kindly given their services; and the *affiche* enumerates among the vocalists, the Misses Dolby, Lucombe, Lanza, and Williams; Mrs. W. H. Seguin, and Mrs. C. E. Horn; Messrs. Manvers, Sporie, Seguin, Horncastle, Robinson, Fitzwilliam, Ransford, Edney, and John Parry. Among the instrumental performers are MM. de Mayer, Moscheles, W. H. Holmes, Regondi, Sedgewick, Blagrove, Richardson, and Balsir Chatterton. The concert will be under the distinguished patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, Court of Aldermen, and Mr. T. Dancombe, M.P.; and we trust that respect for the amiable character of the deceased, as well as sympathy for the condition of the survivors, will insure a successful pecuniary issue to the performance. With the view of directing the attention of our readers to this occasion of "all mankind's concern—charity," as well as with the object of commemorating a man of genius (in an eccentric line, it is true, but not without its sweet uses), we have prefixed the head and front of the meritorious song-writer to this slight sketch of his career. It is a rare thing to find men who provide for the amusement of others so free from the world's vices as was poor Tom Hudson; and such worth should be promulgated in proportion to its rarity. A kindred spirit has penned the following

## LINES TO HIS MEMORY, BY AN OLD FRIEND.

Of manners meek, with wit and humour-store  
As rich as ever made "the table roar;"  
His shafts, tho' bright, ne'er hurt the gentlest heart,  
For ev'ry one was an unweaned dart—  
Wit forg'd it, Humour temper'd it, and then  
'Twas shot at random by the bent of men;  
For well he knew where'er it chanc'd to fall,  
No festering would follow—'twas not gall  
He dipp'd the arrows of his genius in—  
To wound another's feelings he held in;  
And by his own example fairly prov'd  
That satire, not all caustic, may be lov'd!  
He was a minstrel of eccentric vein—  
To hear him once you'd hear him o'er again  
A hundred times, and when those times were past,  
Just pleas'd, as first you were, you'd be at last!

## LORD HEYTESBURY.

Lord Heytesbury, the subject of our present sketch, is the successor of Earl De Grey in the Lord-Lieutenantship of Ireland. The name of his lordship is not so well known as those of most of his predecessors, from among whom it might have been expected that the successor to this office would have been appointed. The title is not an old one, nor has the present possessor of it taken that part in the warfare of politics that ensures a nightly niche in the heavy columns of the debates, and a daily notoriety from the superlative praise or the superlative abuse of the "Leaders" of the organs of the respective parties. He is a moderate, sensible, and temperate man, with resolution enough to resist, and perception enough to concede, where he finds either to be necessary; in short, his opinions hit that middle point between extreme opinions, which it appears to be the object of Sir R. Peel to adhere to in his Irish appointments, and of which the character and disposition of Lord Eliot, the Secretary for Ireland, is an example.

William A'Court, Baron Heytesbury, is of a Wiltshire family, of which the seat is Heytesbury House, in that county. The title is a creation of 1828, the patent being dated in January of that year. The family is an old one, and has given several representatives to the bo-





THE LATE MR. THOMAS HUDSON.—(See preceding page).

rough of Heytesbury, almost continuously, from the year 1722 down to the creation of the title.

The present Lord Heytesbury is the son of William Pierce Ashe A'Court, a colonel in the army, and a lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd Wiltshire Militia, who was created a baronet in July, 1795. He was born in 1779, and is, consequently, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He married the grand-daughter of the first Earl of Radnor. By the marriage of his sister to the present Earl of St. Germain, he is related to Lord Eliot, the present Secretary for Ireland, so that there is greater probability, from the connection both of relationship and office, they will act together with more cordiality than has sometimes been known to exist between the Viceroys of Ireland and their Secretaries.

Though comparatively unknown to the world of politics, Lord Heytesbury has very creditably filled a rather difficult post in the diplomatic service of the country, having for some years been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg. He was, we believe, acting in this capacity at the time of the revolution of Poland, and it redounds to his credit that he opposed as much as possible the violation of those articles of different treaties under which the independence of Poland was guaranteed; it is to be lamented that his efforts were fruitless and that the absolute power of the Russian Autocrat broke through all stipulations, causing himself the revolt which he afterwards so severely punished. It is by no means impossible that the conduct of Lord Heytesbury on that occasion may have recommended him to his present station. He has also supported his reputation as resident at other European Courts. His Lordship's son, the Hon. W. H. A. A'Court, is member for the Isle of Wight.

Lord Heytesbury was sworn in as Viceroy of Ireland at a Privy Council held at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday se'nnight. It is stated that his Lordship has consented to retain in their offices the great majority of the gentlemen forming the household of his predecessor. Colonel Bowles, who, it was thought, was to be Private



LORD HAYTESBURY, THE NEWLY APPOINTED VICEROY OF IRELAND.

Secretary, is to be first Aide-de-Camp, and Controller. Mr. A'Court, who is at present Secretary to Lord Eliot, is to be Private Secretary to Lord Heytesbury. The following Aides-de-Camp, Captains Lyndsay, Cole, and Meade, and Lieutenant Sir William Don, Bart., it is understood, go out.

#### NEW EXETER 'CHANGE.

Among the metropolitan improvements in course of completion, we are glad to notice a little Arcade, between Wellington-street, North, and Catherine-street, Strand, and forming an elegant and convenient communication between these thoroughfares. The Arcade itself, as our engraving shows, contains ten neat shops, with dwellings above; it has a well proportioned core, and is lit from above by a metal-framed skylight, of corresponding design. The design is neat, though it could be wished that the architect, Mr. Sydney Smirke, had aimed at higher embellishment. The roof of the Lowther Arcade, in the Strand, is a very tasteful illustration of our meaning; with its series of elegant arches and pendentive domes, each of which terminates in an eye or circular skylight. Mr. Smirke's light, on the contrary, is a very common-place conservatory roof. The core, fascia, piers, &c., of the Arcade have arabesque decorations, designed and executed by Mr. L. W. Colmann, of Mount-street; and now that the colours are fresh, these ornaments have a very sparkling effect. At each end is an imitative bronze gate, surmounted by the coronet of a marquise (the Arcade having been erected by the Marquis of Exeter), whence its designation. The fronts in Wellington-street and Catherine-street, are in the style of the street architecture of the reign of James I.; and the contrast of the fine red brick with the tasteful stone dressings, has a handsome effect. The frontage, in each in-



THE NEW EXETER 'CHANGE.

stance, extends considerably beyond that of the Arcade itself; that in Wellington-street being chiefly appropriated as the new offices of the *Morning Post* journal.

Our readers at a distance must not, from its name, assume this Arcade to occupy the place of Exeter 'Change, now only kept in popular remembrance by a clock, inscribed on its dial with "Exeter 'Change" in place of figures, upon the front of a house in the Strand, adjoining the 'Change site.

The New 'Change is the third building of its kind erected in this locality; for the original Exeter 'Change was taken from "the New Exchange," built in 1608, on the site of the stables of Durham House, opposite the Adelphi Theatre. It was opened by James I., and was named by him, "Britain's Bourse."

#### "THE CITY OF LONDON" IRON STEAM-SHIP.

This magnificent iron steamer has just been constructed in the Clyde, by Mr. Napier, at the expense of £40,000, for the Aberdeen and London Steam Navigation Company, for steaming regularly between Aberdeen and the metropolis. She made her first voyage from Aberdeen to Wapping the week before last, in an unusually short space of time; though the wind was adverse, and she had on board, besides passengers and a cargo of goods, 210 head of cattle, and 700 boxes of salmon. She left Wapping, on her return to Aberdeen, on Saturday last, and accomplished the passage in 38 hours.

The City of London is of admirable symmetry, and nice proportion of length, breadth, and height; which detract from her apparent magnitude. She is, however, a stupendous vessel, and commodiously planned; her large dimensions giving scope for every accommodation. Her actual measurement is as follows:—

	Feet.	In.
Length between perpendiculars .....	215	0
Length over all .....	231	0
Breadth of beam between paddle-boxes .....	31	0
Extreme breadth across paddle-boxes .....	52	6
Depth of hold .....	20	0

Her two engines together are rated at 430-horse power, and her registered tonnage is 732 tons—her measurement, 1110 tons. The poop stands 4 feet above the main deck, and is 65 feet long, and nearly 40 feet broad. The cabins are spacious and comfortable, and the ornaments are much more chaste than usual. This applies more particularly to the cabinet-work of the great saloon. The paneling, doors, and roof, are of solid oak, polished; the chairs and sofas, of oak also, are covered with green Genoa velvet; the mirrors, without being so profuse as to create confusion, are numerous enough; and the light is admitted through coloured glass, on which the royal arms, and those of London and Aberdeen, are finely depicted. The state-rooms are roomy, comfortable, and, withal, most thoroughly ventilated. There are six of them, containing two berths each, in the

saloon, four of which enter from the saloon, and two from the lobby. Two gentlemen's sleeping cabins, each with twelve berths, and a ladies' cabin, with sixteen berths, enter from the lobby. Besides the berths aft, there is a gentlemen's cabin forward, with twenty-six berths—in all, 110; the whole have spring mattresses, are ventilated from the roof and sides, and are unusually roomy. The ladies' cabin is, as it ought to be, the most elegant and comfortable place in the ship; and the accommodation for steerage passengers is very superior. The comfort even of the dumb brutes, which will always form a large proportion of the passengers from Aberdeen to London, has not been overlooked. There is a large lower deck, in which they will enjoy fresh air, without exposure to the angry elements without.

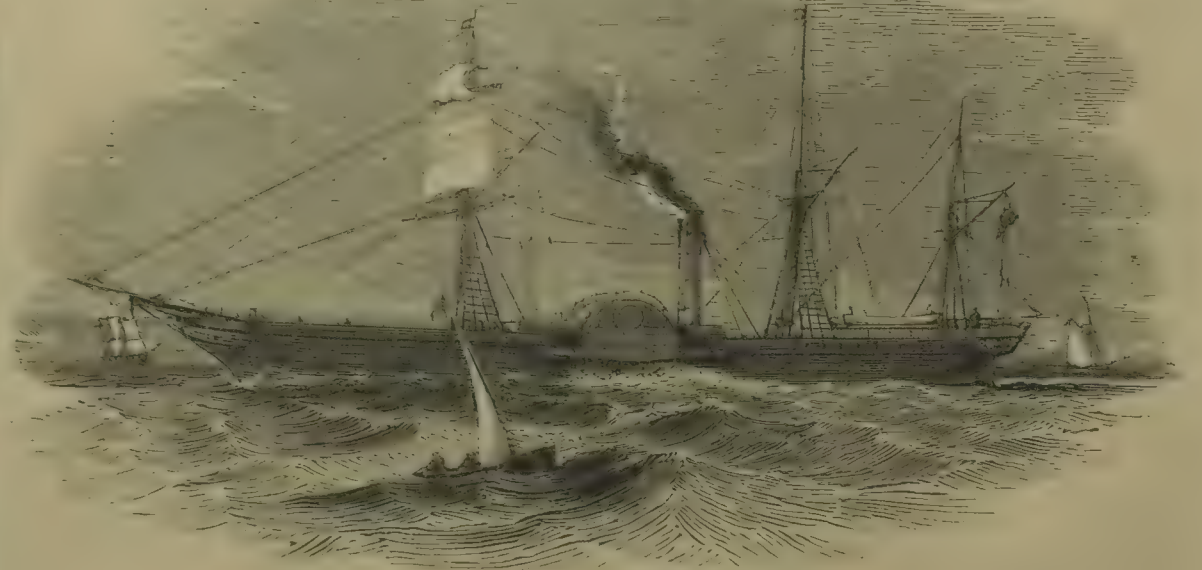
To give additional security, the vessel is divided into four distinct compartments, each water-tight—so that, although she were to spring a leak, either forward or aft, there would be no danger of the ship filling, or of that still more dangerous accident in a steamer, the extinguishing of the fires in the engine-room. This same engine-room, by the way, is very tastefully and commodiously laid out; and the engines themselves are much admired for exquisite workmanship, strength, and finish. The boilers are four in number, and can be used separately in case of accident.

One excellent quality in the City of London, and one that will be gratefully acknowledged by passengers who are apt to get sick, is the almost total absence of the disagreeable tremulous motion that is experienced in most steamers. On the paddle-boxes, where it should be most sensibly felt, a great number of the passengers, in the trip north—some of them well able to judge—sat for hours, and acknowledged that certainly the tremor, in this instance, had been minimized.

In a pleasure-trip, this superb vessel accomplished the voyage from Greenock to Aberdeen, a distance of 540 miles, in 42 hours, or at the rate of about 13 miles an hour. Captain Cargill, by whom she is commanded, speaks highly of the ease with which she may be managed. With the exception of the Great Britain, which has not yet been to sea, she is the largest iron steam-ship afloat.

We congratulate the enterprising Company on having added this fine steamer to the number of powerful vessels already on their establishment. The resulting social and commercial advantages are thus illustrated in the *Aberdeen Herald*:—

The voyage between London and Aberdeen is now achieved in a few hours; whereas, formerly, it always occupied days—not unfrequently weeks. Thanks to the almost miraculous power of steam, the broad Atlantic is now crossed in less time than our sailing vessels used sometimes to require between our own port and that of London. As to comfort and accommodation for passengers, comparison is out of the question. But greater advantages still have resulted in the speedier transmission of articles of commerce; and in no instance has this been more strikingly or beneficially exemplified than in the conveyance of cattle to the London market—an advantage to a great agricultural district like ours, of the very highest importance.



"THE CITY OF LONDON" ABERDEEN STEAM-SHIP.



## STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

[Mr. E. Hodges Baily, R.A., has just completed his model of the statue of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, which is to be executed in marble, according to a vote of the Grand Lodges, for Freemasons' Hall. It has been exhibited by the sculptor, and has received the highest commendation.]

Grand Master of our mystic tie,  
Though now thy honour'd bones may lie  
In Kensal cold—  
Encas'd in stone—in marble here  
Almost in life thou dost appear,  
A wonder to behold!

Here is the good fraternal smile  
That lit thy living lips erewhile  
With grace and truth—  
And here's thy manly—burly form  
Grown large by nursing feelings warm  
E'en from thy very youth!

The crabbed-will'd—the cold of heart  
Will soon from lusty health depart  
And haggard show—  
While they whose blessing 'tis to be  
Possess'd of sweet philanthropy  
Each day will thriving grow!

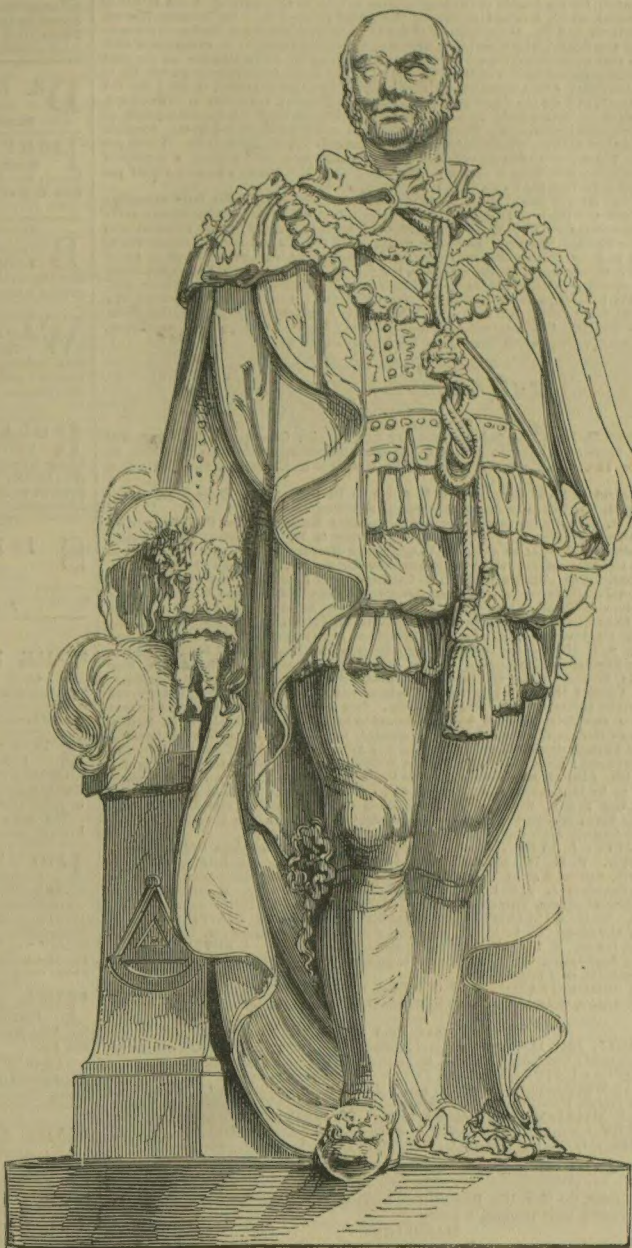
And thus with thee it was—from child  
To man thou wert as generous—mild—  
And good a thing,  
As ever grac'd humanity—  
It was a pleasant sight to see  
The Brother of a King

Low vail his bonnet to a girl,  
And call her his "beloved pearl"  
When made his Queen—  
'Twas grateful, too, to see him fight  
For a most suffering people's right,  
And boldly stand between

The wrongs they bore for Judah's land,  
And the unchristian tyrant's hand  
That crush'd them low—  
— He's gone at last, but will survive  
As long as memory can live  
Or genius here his image show!

W.

The statue is seven feet six inches in height, and the pedestal six feet: and his Royal Highness is represented standing upright, in the action of addressing an assembly. He is habited in the robes of a Knight of the Garter, and, in addition, wears the insignia of the Guelphic order. The sculptor has been very successful in the delineation of the features, and in imparting to his work the characteristic traits of the figure of the illustrious personage it is designed to portray. Like all the statues Mr. Baily has hitherto executed in an upright posture, this is remarkable for its ease and natural aspect; and more especially for the firmness and stability with which the figure stands upon the pedestal. The robes, though gorgeous in character, are yet not frittered in detail, but present a broad and massive effect. At the side is placed a small altar, on which the masonic emblems are figured.



STATUE OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, BY BAILY

## FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

- No. 1. A paille de riz hat ornamented with flowers and a veil. A polka mantle of changeable silk trimmed with fringe. A silk dress.
2. A straw hat, ornamented with a shaded feather. A mousseline-de-laine dress trimmed with lace.
3. A lace and ribbon cap. A muslin dress.
4. A hair coiffure, ornamented with ribbon. A tarlatane Grecian dress, ornamented with narrow velvet ribbon.

Paris, 23rd July.

It is not at present in Paris that Parisian fashions are to be seen; they are now only to be met with at the watering-places, and on the borders of the Rhine. At Basle, a fête takes place every two years, when the carabiniers of 22 cantons assemble to try their skill. In addition, this year is the fourth centenary of the battle of Saint-Jacques, where 1500 Swiss contended with 30,000 troops: the Swiss were destroyed, but Swiss liberty was established. This double fête attracted crowds of strangers and natives, and great interest was excited by an English Lord having entered the lists for the first prize with the carabine; there being two hundred prizes and six thousand carabiniers to contend for them, he was considered successful in having obtained the third prize, and he was cordially congratulated by his compatriots and the numerous French visitors who were at Basle.

Our correspondent assures us that the coup-d'œil was magnificent. The gay costumes of the Swiss from all the cantons, in their best attire—the flowing lace of the Fribourgeoises—the flower-decked hats of the young girls of Lucerne formed an admirable contrast with the toilettes just arrived from Paris.

The shape and size of hats continue the same, but the ornaments and accessories are very varied.

White crape hats are ornamented with roses and crêpe lisse.



Paille de riz hats are ornamented with flowers. Capotes of straw-colour crape are trimmed with biases of lilac and straw-colour.

Summer toilettes are mostly composed of barège, chamelon silks, and coloured tarlatanes, accompanied with lace scarfs and shawls, or with mantelets of embroidered muslin, and with crape, tulle, or paille de riz capotes.

Barège dresses are mostly trimmed with volans, as most suitable with soft materials, whilst organdies, and other starched materials, always have plaits. Festoons and embroideries are adopted with transparent materials. Many tarlatanes are embroidered in colours; the skirts are plain, but the volans are studded with pea spots, and the festoons bordered with the same.

**THE KING OF SAXONY IN A DILEMMA.**—While the King of Saxony was at Liverpool, he determined to make a theatrical visit. His Majesty and suite drove to the Amphitheatre, and actually got into one of the boxes of that house, where the coolness of their reception—the audience knowing nothing of the rank of the illustrious visitor—induced his Majesty to make an inquiry, which convinced him that he was in the "wrong box." The royal party beat a speedy retreat, and arrived at the Theatre-Royal, where the King intended to go, about a quarter of an hour after the commencement of the "Love Chase," where the audience, being on the *qui vive*, rose and cheered heartily as they entered the stage-box.

On Monday the usual annual meeting of the proprietors of Drury-lane theatre took place in the saloon, and was fully attended. Lord Glengall was in the chair. The report, read by Mr. Dunn, was to the effect, that the late season, under the management of Mr. Bunn, had been more prosperous than any season for a considerable time past, and that the committee had concluded an agreement, for a further term of three years, with that gentleman, determinable, at the option of either party, at the end of the first; and they trusted that, with the renewed exertion of the lessee, a still more favourable season even than the last might be anticipated. The report was confirmed, and thanks were voted to Mr. Bunn.



FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

## FITZ-STEPHEN.

BY

## "THE OLD SAILOR."

In the year 1500, James Fitz-Stephen commanded a fine carrack that traded with Biscay for wines and wool; and so highly was his honesty and uprightness esteemed, that cargoes to his account were frequently shipped on credit, both for the Irish and the London markets. He had married a lady of the name of Blake, to whom he was greatly attached, and everything seemed to promise a life of happiness and prosperity. His intercourse with Spain had not only raised him many friends in that country, but he had also caught much of the strongly inflexible character of the Biscayans, which gradually became blended with his own. In 1507, when Philip, the heir to the crown of Castile, and father to Charles V., visited England, James Fitz-Stephen was selected on his departure to pilot the royal ship to the Spanish shores, an office which he performed very ably; and Philip, to testify his satisfaction, granted him several exclusive privileges and immunities in his trading transactions with the city of Bilbao.

At an early age, his only son, Lynch Fitz-Stephen, accompanied his father in his voyages, and by diligent application became a smart active lad; but his parent, being strongly attached to domestic enjoyments, yielded to the persuasions of his wife to remain on shore, and though he did not entirely relinquish the sea, yet he fully established himself as a merchant, and carried on a very prosperous commerce, occasionally visiting Bilbao in pursuit of business.

Young Lynch continued his maritime life under other masters, but as soon as age and experience would sanction the trust, he was appointed to command one of his father's ships, and for some time he acquitted himself with credit; but, the dark-eyed beauties of Spain soon induced him to foget the fair-haired, confiding maiden in Galway, who loved him with an intensity bordering on fervent devotion.

"And you are going to leave me, Lynch," said she, as he came to bid another farewell, previous to his departure for Biscay; "the heart of me is very sorrowful when you are away, but 'tis sadder I should be but for the certainty of your honour and fidelity, and sure I may rely on them, Lynch?"

"Indeed, dearest, and you may do so most implicitly," returned the young mariner with fervour, whilst a pang of shame and contrition told him that her confidence in his integrity was not altogether merited. "Who else, love, should occupy my thoughts, or be treasured in my breast? No, no; it is my own Aileen who possesses my undivided and unceasing affection, and never will I betray her to sorrow and anguish."

She laid her head against his breast, and after some persuasion she promised to give him her hand at the altar on his return from the voyage he was then about to make. They parted. The young man's cargo was on board, and he was amply furnished with money to liquidate former claims, as well as to purchase a full freightage of the choicest wines for home. He was cordially welcomed at Bilbao, and took up his temporary abode at the residence of an old merchant, to whom his cargo was consigned. With his son, Don Sebastian, he had formed an early friendship, and through his introduction, he had become acquainted with a female of exquisite beauty, Donna Clara, who admired the young and warm-hearted Irishman—she was incapable of feeling a more generous attachment.

His vessel was loaded—the time for his departure drew near; the account with the merchant was unsettled, and his money had been entirely expended in dissipation, and rich presents to Donna Clara. As far as the unsettled claims and value of his homeward cargo went, the unhappy state of his affairs would prove no detriment to his sailing for his father's credit and responsibility were unimpeachable; and, once in his own country, he would find no difficulty in deceiving his parent, whilst he might trust to the chapter of accidents to rescue him from threatened disgrace. But to leave Donna Clara seemed to be almost impracticable, and she, too, had declared the utter impossibility of surviving their separation.

Lynch had informed the merchant that he had brought no funds, but that his father would remit the whole amount on the following voyage, with which arrangement the Spaniard appeared to be entirely satisfied; but the young mariner was thrown into a state of distressing consternation when it was proposed that his friend Don Sebastian, who had long been desirous of visiting the British isles, should take a passage with him to Galway, and there receive the balance due, to furnish funds for his intended excursion—he could neither decline nor refuse the proposition; therefore, dissembling his alarm, he expressed himself gratified at the prospect of companionship with so desirable a messmate.



Among the crew of the carrack was a foster-brother of the commander, who was greatly attached to him; and, the man had at all times evinced an entire devotion to the interest or pleasure of the young ship-master. Although unqualified to give counsel, Lynch made him his confidant, and consulted him on most occasions, so that Phelim MacConnor was in a great measure aware of the perils in which Fitz-Stephen had become involved.

They were now at sea; the wind was fair, the weather propitious, and every hour carried Lynch Fitz-Stephen nearer and nearer to his home; that home which he could not think of without feelings of dread. He trembled when he contemplated the just anger of his father—the utter loss of his own good name—and what was becoming every minute more painfully acute, the conviction that Aileen, the fond, confiding, and affectionate Aileen, would never be his.

The bright reflection of the clear full moon was dancing on the dark blue waters as Lynch stood alone leaning over the taffrail of his ship in silent and absorbed meditation. The swelling sails were filled with the freshening breeze, and the vessel marked her track upon the ocean in dazzling brilliancy and light. But her commander heeded not the glories which presented themselves; the heavy gloom of his conscience fell like a dark cloud upon all around him, and threw a damp and misty veil between the present and the future. He sometimes felt half resolved to inform his friend Sebastian of what had occurred, and to cast himself upon his generous sympathy; but shame and pride deterred him; he could not muster sufficient assurance or courage to acknowledge the villainy he had practised, and he much doubted whether the high spirit of the Spaniard would not revolt at a proposal for concealment. Once married to Aileen, and her fortune, which was ample, would be at his disposal, so that he could restore the money he had so fraudulently embezzled and squandered. But would the noble-minded Sebastian become a consenting party to the perpetration of such a treacherous act of duplicity? He was thus debating the matter with himself, till, almost unconsciously, he exclaimed aloud, "No, no—I cannot—will not do it."

"It is the only way to save you," whispered the voice of Phelim, who had silently approached and overheard the exclamation; "when he is disposed of—and it may be done secretly enough—we can tell our own tale and divel a sowl will know anything about it at all."

"What do you mean, Phelim?" eagerly inquired his commander, although he was well acquainted with the purport of the intimation; for conscience told the unhappy man that similar designs had crossed his own ruminations.

"Jane!" returned Phelim, cautiously in the same low tone, "why what should I mane? You will soon anchor in Galway Bay, and a pretty reckon there'll be anyhow if he arrives safe. Arrah then, captain, sure and you know that dead men can tell no tales?"

Lynch Fitz-Stephen was silent for several minutes. He looked upon the sparkling foam of the ocean, but there was an unnatural redness in his hue; he gazed upwards at the bright clear sky, but the face of the heavens seemed to be tinged with blood. At length he forcibly uttered, "Never, Phelim, never! Do not mention such a thing again."

"It is well, captain dear, that you understand me," responded the foster-brother, with earnestness. "Oh, but it's aisey enough to comprehend matters



when the manceing jumps with our own thoughts. Sure and I'll do as you bid me but the sorrow and the shame it will be to you, and he to the fore letting 'em into the knowledge of affairs that might be kept snug and secret enough. And how could you help his falling or jumping overboard? Think of the sternness of your father—think of the finger of scorn pointed at your father's son—think of Miss Aileen—and how would you bear to see her given to another before the very face of you?"

"Avast, avast, Phelim!" exclaimed the almost desperate and maddened man, as he clutched his foster-brother's arm; "you raise a raging torment within my breast."

"I must not avast," returned the other impressively. "Sure and I know my duty, Mister Lynch. I can die with you, or for you, without a groan or a murmur. I could lie down by side your coffin in the cold grave, and hear the earth shovelled in upon the living and upon the dead, and never utter a complaint; but I cannot see you a dissolute outcast, pining with the troubled mind and the broken heart, dying by inches, with a blight upon your spirit and a blast upon your name, and not raise my voice again it."

"Is there no other remedy, no possibility of keeping the matter secret for a time?" inquired Fitz-Stephen, with a groan, as he covered his face with his hands. "My invention is utterly at fault, my faculties are becoming prostrated beneath the weight of my calamity. Phelim, Phelim! something must be done to avert this dreaded evil; but my soul sickens at the plan you would propose."

"Arrah, captain dear, sure and your own self proposed it to yourself afore I opened my lips," returned the man, with affected simplicity. "You were discarding it in your mind when I first spoke; but no matter whose plan it is, it must be done, and you must do it."

Lynch shuddered.

"If we had him ashore, it's up the mountains he might be till the breeze blowed itself out; but there's no doing such a thing now, captain, and a few days will bring us into Galway Bay."

The foster-brothers held further conversation together, and then separated; Fitz-Stephen throwing his fevered body, in sleepless restlessness, upon the lockers in the cabin—Phelim stretching his giant limbs upon the deck in heavy slumber—while the unconscious victim of their nefarious schemes reposed in the calm tranquillity of an upright mind in the state-room, which had been appropriated to his use.

Two days elapsed, during which Lynch and Sebastian conversed with more cheerfulness and gaiety than they had done since their embarkation, and the former seemed to have got rid of much of that depression of spirits that had been manifested since his quitting Spain. On the second day, at the close of a beautiful summer's afternoon, the blue land of Cape Clear was seen in the distance, and every Irish heart, but that of Fitz-Stephen, throbbed with tumultuous delight at once more beholding their native shores.

I have already said that Lynch Fitz-Stephen was an only son, but he had a sister; and Don Sebastian had frequently heard mention of her as one of Galway's fairest daughters, mild and amiable, and possessing every virtue that could constitute a blessing in a wife. Her father was wealthy, and there could be no doubt that her portion would be handsome, while an union of the families might lead to more profitable results in their commercial speculations. He had sent gifts to the lady, which had been most graciously received and pleasantly acknowledged; and now, with the sanction of his father, he had undertaken the voyage in order to satisfy himself as to the qualifications of her mind and person before he made her an offer of his hand. Nor had Mary Fitz-Stephen been insensible to the generous attentions of the young Spaniard. She, too, had made inquiries of her father and her brother, and the answers she obtained were truly gratifying to her womanly pride. She heard with pleasure of his intention to visit Ireland, and, though no especial time had been named, yet she felt disappointed on the return of every ship to find that he was not in it. To none but Aileen was her secret told; and, loving each other as they did with strong sisterly regard, in no instance was their mutual confidence broken.

And now the gallant carrack was running along the land for her destined harbour, and the young Spaniard, full of eager hope and expectation, tinged with anxious surmises, watched the various headlands which they passed during the hours of a lovely night, in which Nature was still and passionless. The following morning, however, he was no where to be found; all the cabins and every part of the ship were carefully searched, but no trace or vestige of him could be discovered, nor could any one give the slightest account of what had become of him. Phelim had last seen him about midnight sitting near the stern, and the only probable conjecture was, that being overpowered by sleep, he had fallen overboard. At what time, or in what place this had occurred, it was impossible to tell, and therefore to return and seek for him would have been utterly useless, especially, if their ideas were correct: he must have sunk immediately, and so they continued on their course.

(To be continued.)

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.**—The returns for the present week show rather a large arrival of English wheat for our market, the time of year considered, viz. 6760 quarters, while the stands, to-day, were well filled with samples. Both English and foreign qualities were a mere drug, and might have been purchased on lower terms. The supply of barley was not so large, yet the sale for that article was exceedingly heavy, at barely Monday's prices. In malt to little was doing, that the quotations were almost nominal. Oats, beans, and peas, were excessively dull, and the turn lower.

**ARRIVALS.**—English: Wheat, 6760; barley, 80; oats, 1710. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 4360. Foreign: wheat, 13,070; barley, 9570; oats, 14,310 qrs. Flour, 4840 sacks; malt, 2110 qrs.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 52s; ditto white, 50s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 50s; ditto white, 42s to 52s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malt, 42s to 44s; 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chertsey, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Young's and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 28s to 30s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; mangle, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 38s; boliers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 58s to 61s; Dantzic, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 25s; peas, 23s to 24s per quarter. Flour, America, 54s to 55s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel.

**The Seed Market.**—Although the supply of seeds on offer has been but limited, the general demand has ruled heavy, and our quotations are barely supported.

The following are the present rates:—Limesed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 35s to 37; Mediterranean and Adana, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 46s per last of ten quarters; Limesed cakes, English, 45s to 46 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s to 46 10s per ton; canary, 55s to 60s per quarter.

**Bread.**—The price of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Averages.**—Wheat, 54s 1d; barley, 34s 5d; oats, 21s 5d; rye, 36s 4d; beans, 37s 8d; peas, 36s 1d.

**Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.**—Wheat, 55s 3d; barley, 33s 8d; oats, 22s 5d; rye, 34s 6d; beans, 37s 8d; peas, 36s 1d.

**Duties on Foreign Corn.**—Wheat, 17s; barley, 5s; oats, 6s; rye, 5s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

**Tea.**—The public sales of tea which have taken place since our last statement have been well attended by buyers, yet the biddings have been languid as about previous seasons. A fair business has been done at full prices. No imports have taken place this week from China.

**Sugar.**—In West India, as well as in Mauritius and Bengal sugars, a steady business has been doing, at full quotations. The refined market is firm, at 1s per cwt. more money.

**Coffee.**—In West India coffee only a moderate business has been transacted, though at full prices. Ceylon, as well as most kinds of foreign coffee, are quite as dear, with a fair inquiry.

**Hops.**—The accounts from Worcester, Sussex, and parts of Mid Kent, are still very unfavourable as respects the appearance of the growing bine; but for other parts they are satisfactory. The demand is still inactive, yet prices are supported. Very little is doing in the duty, which is called £145,000. Sussex pockets, 45s to 46 10s; Weald of Kent do., 46s to 47; Mid Kent do., 47 to 49 15s; do. bags, 47 to 48 5s; East Kent pockets, 47 to 49; Choice do., 49 to 52.

**Cattle.**—Hertford, 24s 6d; Lambton, 24s 6d; Adelaide, 24s 6d; Gordon, 23s; West Tees, 22s 6d; Adair's, 19s 6d; Holywell Main, 22s; Hartley, 20s 6d per ton.

**STREET MARKS.**—FRIDAY.—The supply of beasts on sale in today's market being tolerably extensive, and the weather rather unfavourable to slaughtering, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at a decline of 2d. per rib. From Scotland, 200 Scots came fresh to hand, while we had on offer 20 oxen and cows from Rotterdam. The number of sheep was by no means large, yet the sale for them was very inactive, at barely Monday's quotations. Of lambs the supply was rather extensive, owing to which the inquiry for them was heavy, and the rates had a downward tendency. The same may be said of calves. In pigs next to nothing was doing, a few being sold at from 4½d to 4½d 10s each.

Per ribs, to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; second quality do., 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large oxen, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 5d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 24s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 610; cows, 163; sheep and lambs, 12270; calves, 490; pigs, 233.

**Negative and Lendenhall.**—We had only a moderate supply of meat on offer to-day, yet the demand ruled heavy, on the following terms:—Per ribs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small do., 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

## MONEY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There have been no circumstances worthy of particular remark during the week in monetary circles. The Commercial Bank of London continued at a meeting held on Monday, a previously-passed resolution of dividing their £1000 shares, into ten of £100 each; this judicious alteration has had the effect of improving their value in the market, from the simple fact of their present value rendering them more accessible to small purchasers, and also enabling the brokers to hold, without temporarily sinking a very large capital. The profits of the year were reported at £2000, and a dividend of five per cent declared. Money has shown a slight tendency to advance in value, but its existing abundance must still prevent any hope of profitable employment. The continued fine weather has indeed removed the last apparent chance for the present, in rendering it highly improbable that any alteration in the exchanges is likely to result from the sudden importation of corn. The Consol market has been buoyant, opening on Monday with a good amount of business, and a marked improvement in prices. The broker for the Commissioners of the Savings Banks, took his purchase in the Three per Cent. Reduced, at 100½. Consols quoting 99½ for money and time. This price, on Tuesday, improved to 100, the closing quotation standing 99½ for par. Consols at par, was, however, too tempting an opportunity of realising, to be readily passed over by the speculators, consequently some large sales were made on Wednesday, the price leading to 99½, and on Thursday, this quotation was not supported, 99½ with a flat market being the closing quotation. The present extraordinary price, of course, renders the market very susceptible, and a sale of any extent immediately influences it. The transactions of Friday were marked by several fluctuations, but the price ultimately resumed the former quotation. The heavy stocks stood at present as follows:—Three per Cent. Reduced, 100½ to 101; New Three-and-a-half per Cent., 102½; Long Annuities, 124½; India Stock, 286; India Bonds, 96; Bank Stock, 200; Exchequer Bills, 79 80; Consols, 99½.

It will be remembered that some time since, the Government of Buenos Ayres, entered into an arrangement with Mr. Falconnet, the agent of the bondholders, to remit 5000 hard dollars monthly, for the benefit of the bondholders, subject to the approval of the House of Representatives, which was not sitting at the period referred to. On Tuesday, Messrs Baring, Brothers, and Co., communicated to the Committee of the Stock Exchange the confirmation of this decree, which, although involving a very small amount in comparison with the debt is still satisfactory, from its indicating some intention of liquidation on the part of an hitherto supposed insolvent State. The price of the stock, consequently quoted 35½ to 36½. Spanish Stock, which Monday's unsatisfactory advices had depressed to 23½ for the Actives, and 22½ for the Three per Cent. Stocks, rallied on Tuesday, advancing to 24½ and 23½, prices which were maintained. Mexican has also, during the week, been tolerably firm at 36½, at which price it continues. Portuguese has been and remains, at 45½ to 45. Spanish, towards the close of the week yielded a point, quoting only 23½ for the Actives. Three per Cent. Stocks. These prices scarcely varied on Friday: Columbia, only quoting a decline of about ½ per Cent, and Belgian improving from 103½ to 104½. Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent. closed 61½; Five per Cent. ditto 101½; Brazilian 84.

The Railway Market has shown a tendency to advance on most of the lines, excepting South Eastern and Dover. This, however, is to be attributed to the announcement made at a special meeting on Thursday, of the intended raising of £400,000 on debentures to complete the Ramsgate branch. It will be remembered that the last issue of shares was to pay off the existing debentures, consequently this new loan will be an affair of small moment as it will be doubtless borrowed at a low rate of interest. The closing quotations stand:—Birmingham Stock, 229 to 230; Chester and Holyhead, 5½; Chichester and Brighton, 4½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 64; Great Western, 134 to 135; South Western, 87; Croydon, 18; Manchester and Leeds, 110; Manchester and Birmingham, 54; Brighton 48½; South Western, 87; Norwich and Brandon, 11½; Dover, 35 to 36; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 2½; Dublin and Cappel, 5½; Midland Counties, 99½.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

**WAR-OFFICE, JULY 23.**—2nd Regiment of Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Adjutant P. Sherman to have the rank of Lieutenant: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. the Hon. C. Maude to be Lieutenant, vice Sir F. Sykes; W. Neville to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Maude.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons: F. H. Sykes to be Cornet, vice Duncombe. 12th: Assist.-Surg. R. Hartbill to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hunter.

4th Foot: A. V. D. Harris to be Ensign, vice Colville; Sergeant-Major C. J. Perry to be Quartermaster, vice Sexton. 7th: Lieut. P. J. Young to be Lieutenant, vice Fernan.

9th: Anderson, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Harcourt. 17th: Capt. E. J. Grant to be Captain, vice Mauleverer. 18th: Quartermaster-Sergeant G. Peat to be Quartermaster, vice J. Carroll. 32nd: Ensign F. N. W. G. Colleton to be Lieutenant, vice W. D. Hilton.

28th: Corporal A. Cowan to be Quartermaster, vice W. Kerr. 30th: Capt. J. T. Mauleverer to be Captain, vice Grant. 31st: Lieut. J. L. Wilton to be Adjutant, vice Lugard. Ensign J. S. Gould to be Lieutenant. 35th: Assist.-Surg. W. H. Fairbairn, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gordon. 41st: Ensign W. S. Greathed to be Ensign, vice Armstrong. 53rd: Assist.-Surg. E. M. Macpherson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Leigh. 61st: Ensign A. Armstrong to be Ensign, vice Greathed. Ensign Drought R. Crossadale to be Ensign, vice Peat. 62nd: Ensign William James John Alexander Sinclair to be Lieutenant, vice Egar.

63d: Lieut. Charles Higginbotham to be Captain, vice Codd; Ensign George Augustus Bannatyne to be Lieutenant, vice Higginbotham. 65th: Captain John Daniel de Cartaret to be Captain, vice Dalgety; Lieut. Herbert Blount to be Captain, vice de Cartaret; Ensign William Hugh Hedges Carmichael to be Lieutenant, vice Blount; John Edward Leveson Gower to be Ensign, vice Carmichael. Ensign and Adjutant Patrick M. Carthy to have the rank of Lieutenant; Lieut. Frederick Nassau William Graves Colleton to be Lieutenant, vice Lee; 84th: Capt. Matthew Cassin to be Captain, vice Cox; Ensign Harvey Francis Hutchins to be Lieutenant, vice Cassin. 85th: Lieut. Edward Rowland Forman to be Lieutenant, vice Young. 92d: Captain Pryce Clark to be Paymaster, vice J. Hope John Meiklejohn. 97th: Ensign Frederick Holbrooke Peat to be Ensign, vice Crossadale.

BREVET.—Captain John Daniel de Cartaret to be Major in the Army.

**BANKRUPTS.**—J. AVERY, Mining-lane, City, and Cumberland place, Old Kent-road, colonial broker. T. H. WITMARSH, George-street, Hanover square, hotel-keeper. M. THOMPSON, Saffron Walden, Essex, ironmonger. J. PIM, Clapham-common, and Stoke Newington, linen-draper. J. B. LARKE, East Ham, Norfolk, draper. R. DREW, Compton-street, Regent-square, licensed victualler. J. DUNBAR, senr., Tottenham-court road, ironfounder. W. H. WILLIAMSON, Doggate-hill, tobacco-conn. J. DUNPHY, Bedford, Oxfordshire victualler. E. A. HAW, Moorgate-street, City, tavern-keeper. I. TOBIAS, Birmingham, factor. E. F. DAVIS, Bristol, ironmonger and cutler. J. ROYLE, Manchester, corn and flour dealer. R. YALE, Leeds, engineer. J. FAIRFIELD, Tranmere, Cheshire, and Liverpool, corn-merchant.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—P. MILLER, Edinburgh, cattle and grain-dealer. C. BROWN, Stranraer, watchmaker. A. THOMPSON, Arbroath, tea-dealer.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

**ADMIRALTY, JULY 17.**—Corps of Royal Marines: Gentleman Cadet F. E. Budd to be Second Lieutenant; Gent. Amos Cadet T. Q. Meade to be Second Lieutenant.

**BANKRUPTS.**—I. MUNRO, builder, Prince-street, Leicester-square. H. DEACON, coal merchant, Waterloo-road, Surrey. J. and R. DAVIES, linen-draper, Chiswell-street. G. MOORE, grocer, Middlesborough, Yorkshire. G. and H. CRAVEN, millers, Wakefield, Yorkshire. E. WILLIAMS, cheese-monger, Bristol. M. M'DIVITT, merchant, Liverpool. T. B. DRYDEN, tea dealer, Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire. A. WATSON, and G. and M. MACKENZIE, ship brokers, Liverpool. S. F. WILLIAMS, hosier, Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

In Eaton-square, the Hon. Mrs. Dawney, of a son.—Lady Carmichael, of a son.—At 37, Wilton-crescent, Lady Douglas, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Bertram Milford, Esq., to Anne, youngest sister of the late Sir Francis Ford, Bart., niece of the late Viscount Anson, and cousin of the Earl of Lichfield. At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Le Cour, Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Codrington Edmond Carrington, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon. At Aspincher Church, Edward Lee Warner, Esq., to Julia Maria, eldest daughter of General Sir Thomas Gage Montresor, K.C.H. At St. Nicholas Church, Yarmouth, Hannah, daughter of D. A. Gourlay, to John Eager Barnby, of the same place.

At St. George's Church, the Right Hon. the Earl Ferrers, to Augusta Annabella, daughter of the Lord and Lady Edward Chichester.

DEATHS.

At Tottenham, Mrs. Anna Atkins, in her 99th year.—In Lamb's Conduit-street, John Haslam, M.D. — At St. Basil's Bank, Roxburghshire, Montemore, the wife of Lieut. Col. Sir Henry Fairfax, Bart. — At Richmond, Surrey, Samuel Paynter, Esq., aged 70.

At his house, Clapton-square, Hackney, George Deane, Esq., aged 72.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—It is respectfully announced that, in consequence of the great success which attended his former Engagement, a RENEWED ENGAGEMENT FOR FOUR NIGHTS has been effected with Signor MORIANI.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—Mlle. GERITO respectfully informs the Nobility, Patrons to the Opera, and the Public, that her BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, AUGUST 1, when will be performed (for the last time) Rossini's celebrated Opera, entitled *BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA*. Roles, Madame Gristi; Bertha, Madame Bellini; Il Conte d'Almaviva, Signor Mario; Bartolo, Signor Lablache; Basilio, Signor F. Lablache; Fiorello, Signor Galli; and Figaro, Signor Fornasari. To be followed by Selections from the admired Ballet of *ONDINE*; Comprising the celebrated Pas de l'Ombre. Ondine, Mlle. Gerito. After which, the new Ballet Divertissement, by M. Perrot, entitled *LA PATYSSANNE GRANDE DAME*, in which Mlle. Fanny Elssler will appear. To be followed by the last Act of Donizetti's favourite Opera, *LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR*. Lucia, Madame Persiani; Edgardo, Signor Moriani. The evening will be adorned with the Divertissement by M. Perrot, the music composed and arranged by M. Nadeau, entitled *UN BAL SOUS LOUIS XIV.*, in which Mlle. Fanny Elssler will appear as a Cavalier of the Court of Louis XIV., and will dance with Mlle. Gerito, in costume of the same Court, the celebrated Minuet de la Cour and Gavotte. To conclude with the Ball Scene from the admired Ballet of *ALMA*. Alma, Mlle. Gerito. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera will commence at Half-past Seven.

**TO THE LADIES.**—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by Sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures.—This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together.—Times. Admittance 1s.; Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the morning till Ten at night. Concert at Eight.

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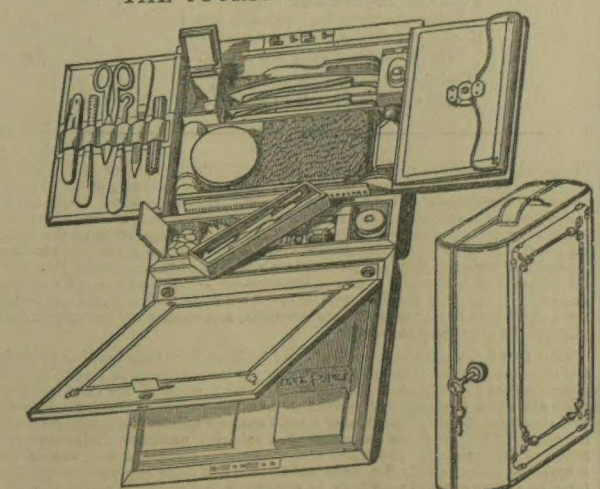
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THE DOG BILL COMMITTEE—DRAWN BY T. LANDSEER.

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[Mr. Liddell moved that the Select Committee on Dog-stealing (Metropolis) be composed of the following members:—Mr. Liddell, Captain Rous, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Henry Berkeley (Bristol), Mr. Beckett Denison, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Mackinnon, Sir John Yarde Buller, Major Beresford, Viscount Barrington, Mr. Montague Gore, Lord Arthur Lennox, Sir Robert Pigot, and Mr. Richard Hodgson.]

Come all you thieves of idle dogs,  
And idle dogs—of thieves,  
And listen to our Muse to-day,  
As plaintively she grieves!

Your members have been stealing all—  
Now, get ye in a stew—  
For Members of our Parliament  
Are stealing over you!

Each M.P.'s a Columbus now,  
With dog-bill in his hand,  
As though each new found puppy were,  
In fact, a new found land!

If this be justice unto you,  
We're sure it's far-fetched, very;  
Must dogs have bills as well as birds?  
Then justice is *Dog-berry*!

Yet so it is! dogs stolen now,  
Alas! and more the pity!  
Have been returned to Parliament,  
And got into committee!

Old sporting members of old clubs—  
White, Crockford, Brooks, or Boodle,  
Will soon examine all your race,  
From bloodhound down to poodle.

To answer legal questions then  
No more must you de-mur,  
They'll get at every man and thing  
That's going to a-cur!

So far their zeal concerning you  
All human reason flogs,  
They would transport the Isle of Man  
To save the Isle of Dogs!

Let every mortal from this day,  
Who men of dogs would diddle,  
Unkenel all his wits, and so  
Beware of Mr. Liddell!

John Bull! fill thy precaution head  
With more precaution fuller!  
To hide the bull-dog in thy yard  
Away from John Yarde Buller!

Dogs, list to your committee's voice—  
No more let stealers gammon you,  
But let the world laugh while it hears  
The Commons' House examine you.

You little terrier! quiet, you!  
No more of that 'ere larking;  
Or else Hal Berkeley there will think  
You've just arrived from barking!

Stand firmer on your pins, old hound,  
Less tipsy and repining,  
Or you'll make Beresford believe  
You've hardly left off wine-ing!

What, Pug! come hide those ivory teeth,  
Curl less that tail capacious,  
Or some pug-nose will take offence  
At you, and turn pug-nacious!

Spaniel, drop down thy modest ears,  
Or Kelly will be laying  
Odds that you saw this moonshine law,  
And sudden fell a-baying.

Pigot and Lennox stately sit,  
Although their benches are low;  
But 'mong the dogs they catechise  
Who's member pray for Carlo?

Mackinnon hath a hungry look,  
And eyes that seem to say,

I wish the other dogs would bring  
Up something on the Tray!

Miss Fanny bolts, while Fitzroy cries  
Halt—back her—stop her—ease her;  
And Gore makes commentaries on  
The evidence of *Cæsar*!

Rous loudly says—not mincing ought—  
I'd like to see the witch  
That all you pretty pups have brought  
To represent *Hounds-ditch*!

While Denison greets Pompey now  
In most familiar manner;  
Smith eyes the skin of "black and tan,"  
As though he were a tanner.

Barrington's dog-star rages now,  
For his wise head hath what I call  
A dogged wisdom in his eyes  
Which makes him look *dogmatical*.

Now speak ye up, ye canine tribe,  
To framers of our laws;  
And when they've tak'n your evidence,  
Why you may take your paws!

They surely see their dogs meet now—  
As dogs ne'er met at will;  
They've brought them to the *scratch* without  
One cat's clause in their bill.

But dog-thieves never more shall make  
A living at their ease;  
The more the dog is bred to them,  
The less he's bread and cheese!

And idle dogs that go astray,  
Must all go home, says "Solon,"  
For though they may have stolen away,  
They never can be stolen!

Some of you white ones twice dyed red,  
That men who stole might sell you,  
Will be, when your committee barks,  
Read a third time, I tell you!

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The final meeting of the Commissioners of Fine Arts for the season took place recently at Gwydyr House, when the following six artists were chosen for the execution of works on given subjects for the decoration of the New Houses of Parliament:—Charles West Cope, Hyde-park Gate, Kensington Gore; John Calcott Horsley, 1, High-row, Kensington Gravel Pits; William Dyce, 1A, Royal-terrace, Adelphi; Daniel Maclise, 14, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square; Richard Belgrave, Hyde-park Gate, Kensington; William Cave Thomas, 27, Baker-street, Portman-square. It is understood that the commission to each artist will be to execute a cartoon upon a given subject, to be afterwards transferred to fresco in the usual manner for the decoration of the interior of the House of Lords. The six subjects are, it is supposed, intended to fill the six panels forming the interior of that apartment. The Commissioners having also inspected the models for sculpture in Westminster Hall, state, that they consider the exhibition as highly creditable to the country. At present they limit the selection of artists to three—viz., Mr. Callier Marshall, John Bell, and John Henry Foley, for employment in decorating the New Palace at Westminster. The Commissioners expressly state, however, that the selection of these gentlemen does not imply the exclusion of other sculptors. The Committee appointed to inquire into the present state of the building of the New Houses have made a report, from which we take the most essential extracts. They say:—"Your Committee have examined Mr. Barry as to the progress already made in the buildings of the New Houses of Parliament, and have endeavoured to ascertain from him the probable time that will elapse before the whole of the works can be completed, and the period at which the two houses may be occupied for the transaction of public business. He has stated to them, that, were it urgently required, the houses, and a certain number of committee-rooms and other offices, might be prepared for occupation at the commencement of the year 1846; but your committee do not feel themselves justified in affirming that such occupation could take place without inconvenience to the members, or impediment to the further progress and satisfactory completion of the building; and they think it right to observe, that the general arrangements for ventilation cannot be completed till the commencement of the year 1847. Your committee

have examined various parties as to the course hitherto adopted by Mr. Barry, with reference to alterations of the interior arrangements shown in the plan approved by committees of both houses in 1836. They impute no blame to Mr. Barry for that course, and have every reason to believe that all the alterations hitherto made have conducted to the convenience and general effect of the building; but, looking to the misapprehension that appears to have prevailed as to these proceedings hitherto, they are prepared to recommend that in future Mr. Barry should make a half-yearly report of the progress of the works to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; and should also submit to that Board any alterations which may hereafter be deemed advisable, and accompany such report with plans of the alterations proposed."

THE IOWA INDIANS.—A party of Iowa Indians, from their hunting grounds, 500 miles west of the Mississippi, are now on their passage to England. The party consists of the head of the tribe, who, with some of his chief warriors, their wives and families, will amount in number to 15 or 16 persons. It is the first time that the principal chief of a tribe has ever quitted his native shores for a foreign land. They are possessed of a splendid wardrobe, including every article of Indian attire, and travel with their tents, camp equipage, canoes, and a beautiful collection of rifles, bows and arrows, and other implements manufactured by savage art, and used both in war and in the chase. The Iowas, unlike the Ojibbeways, will not, during their stay in this country, occupy lodgings, but will be encamped in some open space in the metropolis or suburban districts, where they will exhibit their habits of life, their mode of warfare, and, where practicable, the navigation of their canoes, and also give a performance of their characteristic dances, rites, and ceremonials.

A New York paper gives the following as the argument of a simple-minded African at a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Convention:—"My grandfather war a King in Africa! a King! You see before you some ob de royal blood! But de Americans cum and stole away de son ob a King, to make a slave ob him. Wat d'ye tink ob dat? Perhaps you don't tink much ob it; but wat would de Americans say, if de Algerines war to cum and carry off young Bob Tyler?"

PRINCE ALBERT AND HIS FRIEND.—Prince Albert, having determined to devote some portion of his leisure time to the management of bees, has caused a portion of the royal domains, in the immediate vicinity of her Majesty's aviary, to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying this intention into effect. Two beautifully-constructed hives, of American manufacture, filled with bees, were brought to Windsor, on Wednesday, by Mr. Sholl, the patentee. Mr. Sholl, who is a Quaker, was in attendance at the spot where the hives have been fixed, to explain the nature and the peculiarity of their internal arrangements; by means of which the surplus honey can be easily removed, without (as is the case with the usually-constructed old-fashioned hives) destroying the industrious inmates. It has been communicated to the Prince, that bees in these hives will make three times as much honey as they will need for their winter subsistence; thus giving, as it were, two thirds of their labour to their landlord for the rent of their habitation. The Queen and the Prince, not leaving Frogmore House until within a few minutes of two o'clock (the hour for her Majesty's luncheon), had not time, on their return to the Castle, to inspect the hives. Mr. Sholl, who was waiting alone, with considerable anxiety for the arrival of her Majesty and his Royal Highness, ran out to them when he saw them pass by the entrance of the new aviary, and thus addressed these illustrious personages, with his hat undoffed, of course, being a Quaker:—"Friends, won't you look at the hives? They are all fixed, Friends; pray, come and look at them." The Queen and the Prince, however, hastily passed on to luncheon at the Castle, laughing heartily; evidently very good-humouredly enjoying the temporary disappointment of their "Friend" in drab. It is expected that the new aviary will be placed under the superintendence of Mr. Walters, who has the entire care of her Majesty's rare and highly curious collection of fowls, &c., at the Royal Aviary.

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